THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No 77. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Spanish Atrocities in Havana—Rule of the Volunteers—Outrage by a Spanish Man-of-War—Real Condition of Affairs.

Dulce's Latest Proclamation.

From a Havana correspondent, whose latest advices were to the 24th instant, we learn that that city has once more been the scene of riot and bloodshed. This last outrage, instead of originating with a lawless soldiery, or rather with the volunteers, was authorized and countenanced by the authorities, and by no less a person than the immortal Dulce himself, who, after a deadly hatred for the volunteers, has become their boon companion, and from present appearances will not gainsay any of their desires in the future. The kindness at one time shown the Cubans exists no longer, and woe to the unfortunate native who does not walk straight and keep his mouth shut when Spaniards are around.

On Sunday afternoon the wharves and housetops, whereon a view could be obtained, were crowded with people to witness the embarkation of the prisoners *en route* for Fernando Po, the transport Borja being moored at the foot of the Cabana forts. A party of penitentiary birds brought the baggage of the prisoners on board, and there it was searched by Government officials. At 1·30 a line of troops and volunteers was formed from the Cabana to the steamer, and shortly afterwards the prisoners came in sight, accompanied by a company of volunteers.

They were immediately marched on board of the Borgia. The Spanish frigate Lealtad had sailed a few hours previous to act as an escort, until the Borja should pass beyond the Bahamas Channel, rumors having been rife that the Cubans had organized an expedition to intercept and capture the Borja, a fact which seems nowise improbable, if the determination and means of the Republican leaders, and the status and influence of the prisoners, be taken into account.

When the second batch of prisoners was coming down from the Cabana, your correspondent was standing on the wharf speaking to some gentlemen, when a pickpocket in the immediate neighborhood was seen to put his hand into the pocket of a bystander, and was immediately seized by a gentleman standing alongside the thief. A companion of the thief, without doubt, then raised the cry, "*Muero Espana*," (Death to Spain) and in a moment a scene of the wildest confusion was enacted.

The volunteers stationed on the wharf, and the rabble filling every avenue leading thence, became furious, and on every Spanish countenance the thirst for blood was plainly depicted. The volunteers, with fixed bayonets, opened a way through the crowd, and in less than a moment the thief was in their hands, the populace shouting, "Kill him, kill him!" In the meantime the fellow who uttered the cry escaped unobserved, and your correspondent thinking that he might give a better account of the proceedings by looking at them from a reasonable distance, attempted to get away, but being hemmed in by a crowd of several thousand men, found that the attempt was hopeless.

Just then another shout of "*Muero Espana y viva Cespedes*" was heard a little to the right, and in a second a young man named Romero was seen in the hands of the volunteers, and rushed off to their barracks close by, and in front of the palace. A police commissary, also named Romero, a Cuban by birth, and related to the last named individual, was vainly attempting to rescue his relative from the hands of the volunteers, and was carried by the stream to the barracks, where an excited multitude of volunteers had already received the thief and a young man named Noy, also accused of shouting "*Muero Espana*."

At that moment a shot was heard on the other side of the Plaza de Armas, a man having been killed instantaneously by one of the Palace guards, also a volunteer, who stated that the deceased had shouted "*Muero Espana*." Commissary Romero was at this moment forcibly expelled from the volunteer barracks, and, on reaching the street, a volunteer sergeant took hold of him, and called him a traitor and an abettor of traitors, cursing him and pushing him along, but without striking him. When the populace saw this they crowded around the pair, and began to strike at the Commissary, all the while calling him a traitor.

When the rioters, with Romero in their midst, reached the office of the commander of the post (Mayor de la Plaza), situated between the barracks and the Treasury building, a sergeant of the regular army, and undoubtedly one of the clerks in the office, rushed out and dealt Romero a furious blow, knocking him down. The shouts of "Kill him" increased, the rabble shouting merely at a guess, without knowing what was going on. Romero held up his staff of office, crying, "*Viva Espana*—respect me—don't kill me—I am one of the authorities;" but for once the slavish insignias of Spanish civil rule, the gold-headed tassels, had lost their influence, and Romero was continually being pushed towards the Treasury building, with his back towards it, where a brave and loyal volunteer, with his musket raised, waited patiently until the head of Romero almost touched the barrel of his musket, and pulled the trigger, and Romero sank a corpse, his brains bespattering the sidewalk. A more cold-blooded assassination could not be imagined.

The taste of blood once whetted, the feelings of such an excitable people as the Spaniards were excited almost to frenzy. All ideas seemed to centre in the one absorbing wish for human gore. The hoarse cries, "*Que muere! que muere!*" could be heard from thousands of throats. The scenes then enacted will never be forgotten by your correspondent. Only those witnessed during the Irish riots of 1863 can be compared with them. At that moment the crowd swayed towards the Palace, when Dulce, accompanied by a few staff-officers, appeared at the door, and attempted to make his way towards the volunteer barracks. Cries of "Kill Dulce!" were quite numerous. After some trouble Dulce reached the barracks, and being beset by the volunteers, immediately granted their request to have the prisoner, the young Cuban Romero, executed. Dulce answered that the cries of "Death to Spain" could never be realized, as Spain could never die. A sort of court martial was then formed, and, as was to be expected, Romero was found guilty.

The documents were signed by Dulce, and at 6 in the afternoon, Romero was shot on the wharf. Only one witness, a drunken boatman, could be found to testify that Noy had shouted "Muero Espana," and the court-martial, to its great regret, was compelled to defer sentence, although I understand that since then more witnesses have been found, and he may be shot yet.

Captain-General Dulce's Last Proclamation.

On the 23d inst. Captain-General Dulce issued the following queer proclamation, which will do very little towards securing him that support and confidence of the volunteers that he so plainly bids for, but will, on the contrary, carry him still further down in the estimation of thinking men, and extend the opinion now entertained by many that he is a grand political humbug:—

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

I have fulfilled my word, I have offered you justice, prompt justice, and the whole population of Havana witnessed yesterday one of those terrible spectacles, which, notwithstanding it shocks humanity, nevertheless becomes necessary at given times, particularly when treason raises aloft the banner of extermination. Two unfortunates, the instruments of the perversity of hidden promoters of the rebellion, were so rash as to indulge in seditious cries, plainly, and in broad daylight, violating existing laws. One of them, against whom the proofs were clear, has paid with his life for his foolish temerity.

And what a moment was chosen for so great a scandal! Precisely the one when the generosity of the Supreme Government of the nation, by means of a violent resolution, the responsibility of which I accept, was placing in security the existence of many others, no less guilty, probably, but more astute, since better accustomed in not doing openly deeds that would draw upon them the full severity of the laws. Notable example, indeed, of criminal ingratitude!

Volunteers—Your prudence was yesterday a solid cement of public order. Your discipline will be to-day more than ever a vigorous element to strengthen the never deteriorated prestige of my authority. To the merits of the military services which, without assuming the uniform of regular soldiers, you are at present lending to our country, I claim for you with pride the honorable distinction of good citizens, supporters of order, property, and family ties. Spain—our mother Spain—in the difficult and perilous transition of an inevitable regeneration, with fervor thanks you.

Volunteers—Rely upon the word of a soldier whose blood has flowed more than once in the defense of our country. All for the law. Let not your confidence be wanting to me, and the Spanish banner, the present struggle of ungrateful children against a generous mother terminated, will wave brighter, stronger, and more endeared than ever. Spaniards all—*Viva Espana!* DOMINGO DULCE.

Havana, March 22, 1869.

"CANNIBAL JACK."

The King of the Cannibal Islands—His Arrival in New York—Singular Stories of his Career—Thirty Years among the Man-eaters.

There has just arrived in New York an "old salt" known as "Cannibal Jack." Never did the most extravagant fancy conceive a wilder or more adventurous career than that which he tells of. This singular personage is a brown-bearded man of medium size, dark complexion, retiring manner, and a most perplexing accent. Any one would pronounce him a foreigner, but no two would agree as to his nationality. He has never permitted himself to be tattooed, but bears his credentials in the shape of a round hole in his forehead, made by the point of a javelin, which he struck up with his club in time to prevent its piercing his breast.

Despite his ominous title of "Cannibal Jack," he asserts that he has never tasted human flesh, although his savage Marquesas subjects feast upon it every week with the utmost relish! "Is it possible? And whom do they eat? "Oh, prisoners of war mostly, and any strangers they can catch." "And, I say," continues the questioner, with a slight shiver, "how do they cook them?" "Bake them! Take them just as you would a pig, clean them and stuff them with sweet-scented leaves and hot stones. Then they lay hot stones on the ground for an oven, cover them with leaves, put the bodies on these, then more leaves and hot stones, and finally a layer of earth to keep in the heat and the steam from the green leaves." "And can't you stop it?" "Not a bit! I can save white men, but not natives."

Owing to his knowledge of their many dialects, and his familiarity with their customs, he is either obeyed or feared in many different island groups, but the special seat of his power is on Uitahu, one of the Marquesas Islands. There a white man named Butcher, was chief when Jack first landed, and there Butcher's skull is still preserved. There Jack reigns in naked and native dignity, with his tappa girdle and his feather head dress. There he has fourteen wives in one house, besides many more on other islands. There he makes laws for two thousand islanders, and plans raids upon the Typee savages of Dominica, another of the Marquesas Islands, with whose natives he is ceaselessly at war. There are his double war canoes, made of boards sewed together with cocoanut sennet, and propelled 14 miles an hour by 300 rowers, who not only keep stroke to the sound of a war song, but vary the exercise every few moments by flinging their paddles in the air and catching them as they fall with military precision.

Jack is evidently of a Christian turn of mind, does not swear, and takes pleasure in attending divine service. Nevertheless, he does not like missionaries, will not allow them on his island, and declares that Father Damon, at Honolulu, and Mr. Brown, on one of the Navigator Islands, are the only ones who have done the natives any real good. He charges the others with covetousness, inhumanity, and other nameless villanies.

Fourteen years ago a Boston traveller, who helped to found the first newspaper in the Sandwich Islands, offered Jack $700 if he would return with him to Boston and relate his story in detail, in order that a book might be made of it. Jack declined, but now, as he wishes to make a little money, he is quite ready to accept such a proposition. He intends to go to New Bedford in a few days to visit certain whaling captains of his acquaintance whom he expects to find there, and hopes to get funds enough to buy some tools, ammunition, and "old newspapers with stories in them," to take back with him; for next November will doubtless find him far on his way to his island kingdom, as he declares he "would not spend a winter in this cold climate for half the city of New York."

It will be impossible for us in our limited space to detail the career of this remarkable personage, but will give just an insight into what he has been doing. Born in a small village in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, he made his home, upon the death of his parents, with an elder sister, who resided in the city. This excellent young woman sent him to school, and switched him so faithfully when he played truant, as he often did, that he ran away at the tender age of nine years, and succeeded in making his way across York State to Mystic, on Long Island Sound.

Here, in his zeal to see the strange sights of a seaport town, he boarded a ship which was just on the point of sailing for Havre, and was carried off before he could regain the shore. He made himself as useful as he could, and on arriving in the French port, immediately ran away again, lest the captain, who had learned his story, should send him back to Rochester. Getting on a Seine steamer, he made two or three trips between Havre and Rouen; but one day, in emptying the hot water out of a "dog-basket," he unluckily pitched a lot of plates and spoons overboard, whereupon the wrathy steward kicked the poor little fellow so soundly with his wooden shoes that he was glad to scamper ashore. Then the mate of a Scotch schooner took pity on him, and he tried to repay the mate's kindness up helping to hoist the schooner's anchor out of the way of the tide, which rushes by the Seine furiously. By some mishap it slipped, and its whole weight dragged a rope through his hands so swiftly as to actually rasp the flesh from the bones. The captain was highly vexed, and drove him on shore again; but the mate and crew sided with the little chap who had held to the rope so pluckily; left the schooner in a body, and the captain had no small trouble in getting them back again. In the meanwhile the young adventurer got his hurts dressed, fell into the hands of a good-natured old Frenchman, who took excellent care of him, and at last shipped on a Swedish ship for a cruise in the Baltic Sea. Near Dantsic he ran away again, because the mate threatened to beat him for dealing out too much coffee to the men. For two days he lived on green wheat, and tried to catch storks. The second night he crept cautiously on board, and was just slipping into his berth when the captain called him into the cabin, perched him up on the transom lockers with nothing on but his shirt, lectured him roundly on the folly of running away, and finally shut him up in the empty hold till noon the next day. After visiting Cronstadt and other ports, he sailed in a Russian brig to the north of England, and from there next to the Pacific islands, and found himself eventually shifting through the Marquesas, Society, Friendly, and Navigator Islands, and in the latter gaining an ascendancy among the natives, and finally acting as king. Jack is brought to New York on the charge of mutiny, but it is probable that the matter will be compromised, and the "Cannibal Chief" allowed to return to his adopted country, the land of the man-eater.

SUICIDE.

The Mania in London.

In London the mania is spreading like contagion. It was only two weeks ago that the double mania, that of suicide and murder, came to a climax in the killing of a widow and her daughter by a man who immediately cut his own throat after cutting theirs. About the same time we hear that in Paris a baroness shoots her husband, her son, and herself, in the space of as many seconds as there were victims.

At Birmingham a solicitor is found dead in his chamber, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Near the same place, and a few days later, the fragments of the dead body of a man were found on the railway, and the evidence went to show that he had thrown himself under the train in a fit of delirium tremens. An American poisons himself to death in Liverpool, and leaves explicit instructions for the disposition of his money and other possessions, saying his name was George Childs, and that he had a brother at No. 98 Pearl street, Boston.

A noted horse racer from London, called, from his great success in betting, "the Leviathan," cuts his throat in his bed, and another turfist throws himself out of a railway train and dies soon after being picked up. The former died flush, and no solution of his course is given but the intensity of the excitement in which he had lived for many years in the prosecution of his calling. The latter is said to have frequently referred to his "troubles" lately. The tension which these racers undergo must be something terrific, and gives their life a resemblance, in more than one sense, to that of the brutes they make their living out of. Another "Leviathan" by the name of Davis is dying, and another died last week, while the headlong career and final crash—financial and physical—of the Marquis of Hastings is fresh in public memory. The Devil makes short work of his more devout devotees—"noble" and ignoble.

A young woman has a quarrel with her lover, plunges into the Medway, and is drowned. Some men were standing by at the time, and one of them said, "As she got herself in, she might get herself out." One of the Coroner's jury said he thought this "showed a want of manly spirit!"

At Windsor, under the shadow of the palace walls, a respected tradesman is found hung by a cord in his shop. A physician comes, but life is beyond his reach. A lad at Northmolten asks his mother for a half penny. She refuses it. He threatens to hang himself, and does shortly after in the presence of several children, who give the alarm too late. At break of day, on Sunday, a man sends a bullet through his head in St. James Park—another suicide under the walls of a royal palace. A news vender, in College street, pours oil over his body, sets fire to it, and is beyond rescue when discovered lying in bed, self-immolated on the funeral pyre. A sculptor forbids access to the model room to one of his modelers, who becomes enraged and cuts his throat on the spot. The employer interferes, and is almost murdered for his pains. The latter is recovering, but the former is dying. A woman kills her child, and remorse kills her. All this during about a fortnight of time.

DELAWARE.

Destructive Fire in Wilmington.

In Wilmington, Del., about half-past five o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out in James Downward & Son's rope factory, near the Kennett pike, beyond Adams street, which resulted in the total destruction of the building. The watchman left the building at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning and went home to bed. Before leaving it he examined it thoroughly, finding everything all right, and all the windows down. The first one of the employes who arrived on the ground after the alarm had been given found one of the windows raised, from which circumstance it is inferred that the fire was of incendiary origin. The factory had been stopped all winter, and the proprietors had just laid in a large stock of hemp, etc., intending to commence operations this morning. The buildings were full of hemp, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The firemen were soon on the ground and sent copious streams of water upon the building, but were unable to subdue the fire until it had done about all the damage possible. The loss on building and stock is quite heavy, and will probably amount to $17,000, on which there is an insurance of $10 000 in the following companies—New Castle County Mutual, $2000; Delaware Mutual, $3000; a Connecticut company, $3000; and a company in Philadelphia, $2000.

Poisoned.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell, living in Townsend, New Castle county, Del., were poisoned on Friday last by drinking coffee into which arsenic had been thrown. Remedies were applied, and it is believed Mr. Jarrell will recover, but that his wife cannot. A colored boy, thirteen years old, is suspected of having administered the poison.

Ex-President Johnson.

Our ex-President's retirement is not what was generally expected. Recovering from his sudden and serious illness, he is making ready for active political work again. How he is going about it is a mystery. Just now there is a good deal of uncertainty as to what his future movements will be; but it is well understood that he desires to be a gubernatorial candidate, but the general sentiment among conservatives throughout the State is that, unless the United States Supreme Court decides favorably to the disfranchised masses, a canvass would be love's labor lost. Everything depends upon the coming decision, and with that declaring the Franchise law unconstitutional there is little doubt that Johnson would be the coming man. His election would be a dead certainty. It is expected that the Court will give its decision within the next ten days. In the meantime Johnson will visit Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, and will probably speak at each point. It is understood that his sickness is not at all serious. There is a steady flow of immigration into Tennessee—greater than at any period for a number of years.

Discovery of Coal on the Central Pacific Railroad.

A vein of bituminous shale, which burns like cannel coal, has been discovered near Elko, on the Central Pacific Railroad. It forms an excellent fuel for steam purposes, and as it is apparently inexhaustible, with every prospect that the quality will improve, its value can hardly be overestimated. The deposit is not more than a mile and a quarter from the line of the railroad; and it is found in a region where wood is selling at $10 per cord, and is not abundant at that price. The cost of mining and delivery on the line of the road will be about $4 per ton; and it is estimated that one ton of this shale or coal is equal in value to two cords of wood of the quality sold in the same region. Thus, in the place of two cords of wood at $20, the railroad company will obtain the same amount of fuel for steam purposes at $4. In view of the immense requirements of the road, the difference will be a most important item.

Not Gone Yet.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a long editorial obituary of Andrew Johnson. Its New York namesake has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of this kind of journalistic enterprise.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Furniture of the White House—Destructive Fire at St. Louis—Loss a Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

Financial and Commercial

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Seven Steamboats Burned—Loss, $250,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—In addition to the steamboats Ben Johnson, Henry Adkins, Carrie F. Kountz, and G. B. Allen, reported as having been burned last evening, the destruction of steamboat property proved to be still more serious. The Fannie Scott, after floating down the stream, was taken across the river by the steamboat Jennie Lewis, where both grounded.

While in this situation the steamboat America which had taken fire from a mass of burning upper works that had floated from one of the steamers first burned, drifted against the grounded boats, and all three were burned to the water's edge. The total loss cannot be less than $250,000. The G. B. Allen was owned by A. P. & C. W. Keyser and valued at $30,000. The Benjamin Johnson was owned by Captain Benjamin Johnson and valued at $25,000; insured for $12,000. The C. V. Kountz was entirely new, owned by Captain W. J. Lountz, and valued at $20,000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Mania for Suicide—The Colored Conventions—Recent Storms.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—It is now ascertained that John Lamb, who committed suicide at Wilson's Hotel here some time ago, was a partner of Thomas McGrovy, of Philadelphia. It is supposed that he had considerable money when he reached Baltimore, but was swindled out of it.

The two wings of negro Republicans here are already quarrelling, and calling separate State Conventions.

A man named James Dickerson, a prisoner in Baltimore County Jail, hung himself yesterday. He was supposed to be dead, but afterwards signs of life appeared, and it is thought that he will recover. He had written a doleful letter to his wife.

The schooner Nellie Tarbox, from Rockport, was spoken in the Chesapeake yesterday. She was badly injured by the storm, and the schooner Abby S. Oaks was sunk.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Refurnishing the Executive Mansion—The New Grand Piano

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The grand piano manufactured by J. H. Schomacker & Co., of your city, has arrived at the White House, and has been assigned a position in the Crimson Room. It is a full concert grand, is in a rosewood case, with pearl mouldings, and is exquisitely finished with white enamelled plate, beautifully ornamented. The name of J. H. Schomacker & Co. is inlaid with gold. It has already been tested by many fair hands, and has been greatly admired for its extremely fine tone. This instrument takes the place of one of the same make, which has been in the White House since the first inauguration of President Lincoln, and which has been retained under each successive administration, notwithstanding the general rule of refurnishing the President's mansion every four years. The choice of both the above pianos reflects great credit upon the skill of Philadelphia artists, as prior to the administration of President Lincoln the Chickering piano was the chosen instrument. The old instrument, which has become historic, will be taken to the rooms of Schomacker & Co. in your city, where it will be exhibited for a time.

FROM GETTYSBURG

The Result of a Breach of Contract.

GETTYSBURG, March 30.—This unusually quiet little town was startled to-day by rumors of a conflict of authority at the Katalysine Springs, which appears to be founded on the following facts:—The proprietor re-entered and forcibly expelled from the premises the agents of the New York Gettysburg Spring Company, to whom he had leased the springs; sticking up posters announcing his repossession and the forfeiture of the lease for breach of contract. In addition, he placed men in the bottling establishment to hold it, and has on duty an armed guard to perambulate the grounds at night. The agents of the Spring Company are said to be rallying their forces to regain possession, and serious consequences are apprehended.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Hudson Rising—Breaking Up of the Ice

ALBANY, March 30.—There is a freshet in the river here, and in many places the water is over the docks, and is still rising. It has rained steadily since 10 o'clock this morning. The river is clear of ice at Troy, and it is expected the ice here will break up and pass down the river during the next twenty-four hours.

ALBANY, March 30.—The ice broke up in front of this city and moved down steadily at 8 o'clock this morning. The water is rising rapidly.

FROM ARIZONA.

The Aborigines Depredating.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Arizona intelligence to March 6 reports the Indian depredations as numerous, and the military appear powerless to render protection to the settlers. The savages are well armed and provided with ammunition.

The news from the Black Canon and Lynx Creek gold mines is encouraging.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, to-day issued an order directing the Sheriff to break open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in order to get at the books and papers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—The trial of James Shields for the murder of Andrew Golden, at a tavern at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, on the night of November 2 last, before reported, was resumed this morning.

The defense set up that the defendant did not inflict the wound from which the deceased died, alleging that he himself was beaten and otherwise ill-treated, and without offering to harm his adversary, he went home. The deceased also went home from the saloon without any one of those who witnessed the occurrence knowing that he was hurt.

Subsequently he was discovered to be wounded; was removed to the hospital, where, in the course of a few days, he died. And it was argued by them that there was no evidence that the stab was given in the tavern, and consequently none that the defendant gave it. Therefore no jury could conscientiously convict of the felony of murder upon such a case, and no court could sustain such a verdict.

At the close of the evidence the Court was requested to direct the jury at once to render a verdict of acquittal; but the judges thought it better to send the case to the jury, and the arguments of counsel were begun.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Henry Wile vs. the Howard Express Company. An action to recover a package of $650, alleged to have been deposited in Reading by the plaintiff with the defendants as common carriers, for delivery to a Mr. Slidell in this city, and never to have been delivered.

The defense set up that they forwarded the package straightway to this city, and at once took it to Mr. Slidell's place of business to surrender it to him; but, it being a public holiday, the store was closed and no one was there to receive it. Upon this their liability as common carriers with regard to this package ceased, and they were no more than ordinary depositaries, and bound to take only such care of it as of their own goods. It was returned to their office, in Chesnut street, above Sixth, and locked up, with other valuables, for safe keeping. That night a fire broke out in the building, and spread so rapidly that the watchman in charge of the premises was enabled to save only such articles as he could lay his hands on. Every possible effort was made to rescue the property, and in fact, only three packages were lost, of which the plaintiff's was one. Under this state of facts the defense denied their liability. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Broleskey vs. Wilson. An attachment execution. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $250.

King & Baird vs. Bullitt & Fairthorn. An action to recover money alleged to have been received by defendants for the use of plaintiffs and not paid over. The plaintiffs put into the hands of defendants a claim to be collected from parties in St. Louis, and the defendants forwarded it to their attorney in that city. This latter person received the money and appropriated it to his own use, and the plaintiffs seek to hold the defendants responsible. The defense set up that at the time the claim was handed to them they gave the plaintiffs a printed receipt in which was the condition that the defendants should not be liable for losses by war, fire, or misappropriation by agents. They forwarded the claim to a man whom they esteemed perfectly competent and honest, and the plaintiffs entered into the transaction fully cognizant of these conditions, and therefore they were exempt from liability. On trial. Chas. Gibbons, Esq., for plaintiffs; Samuel Dickson, Esq., for defendants.

A Virginia Millionaire's Bequests.

The richest man in Virginia, Mr. Samuel Miller, died at his home in Campbell county, Virginia, in the neighborhood of Lynchburg, on Saturday. Mr. Miller was the "architect of his own fortune," and was a man of such large comprehension of commercial affairs that, had he lived in London or New York, he would doubtless have been one of the money kings of the world. Living in perfect seclusion on his farm, he yet operated in all the great centres of trade, and had the war not greatly impaired his estate, would have left behind him a property second only to that of the greatest of our millionaires. As it is, his wealth is estimated at three millions of dollars. It is not known how this has been disposed of in his will, but $193,000 in securities was left as an endowment for a Female Orphan Asylum in Lynchburg, and $100,000 as a fund for a Chair of Agriculture at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

Spanish Insolence.

We now hear of the arrest of an American Consular Agent at Gibura, Cuba, by the Spanish authorities. What offense he has committed, if any, we do not know. Most likely nothing beyond the expression of American sentiments. At all events, it is quite time for the reinforcement of our West India squadron and for the departure of our new Consul-General, Mr. Plumb. Our Cuban correspondents have narrated many outrages on the rights of American citizens by Spaniards, and it is time that the strong arm of the United States should be stretched out for the protection of the former. Let the Navy Department fit up and send to the neighborhood of Cuba every available craft, and without delay.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—A. M.—Consols 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93¼ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 83¾. American stocks steady Erie Railroad, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96⅞; Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—A. M.—Cotton opens active. Middling uplands, 12¼@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, March 30—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@59s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—P. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—P. M.—Cotton active. Middling uplands, 12¼@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales will reach 20,000 bales. Tallow, 46s.

HAVRE, March 30.—Cotton opens firmer but not higher. Sales at 146 francs on the spot.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer and prices better.

Wheat firm; red, 9s. 1d. Flour firm.

Pease 40s. for Canadian.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—United States Five-twenties are dull at 87@87½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131⅝. Exchange, 108½; 5-20s, 1862, 118; do. 1864, 113⅝; do. 1865, 115¾; new, 112¼; 1867, 112⅞; 10-40s, 104½; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 86¾; Canton Co., 58¾; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 159⅝; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River, 137¾; Michigan Southern, 95¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Cleveland and Toledo 106⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 130⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 128½. Erie, 34¾.

NEW YORK, March 30—Cotton active, and advanced ¼; sales 5800 bales at 29c. Flour steady; sales of 6800 barrels. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western at 86@87½c. Oats firmer, and quotations are nominal at 75½@77. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $31·37½@31·50. Lard heavy at 18¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28½c. Flour active; low and middling grades bring higher rates. Wheat firm, steady, and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; white, 81@83c.; yellow, 84@85c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Mess Pork, $32 50. Bacon—rib sides, 16¾@17c.; clear sides, 17¾@18c.; shoulders, 14¾@15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard 20c. Whisky less firm at 94@95c.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Flour dull at $4·50@5·50. Wheat quiet at $1·65. Legal-tenders, 77½.

MANILLA, Feb. 2—Exchange on London 4s. 4d.; sugar inactive and prices nominal; cordage declined to $14@16; hemp, $9@9·25.

Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159⅝	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	34¾	Cleveland & Toledo	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Toledo & Wab.	66¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	70⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83⅝	Adams Express	58¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo	30¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	132	United States	57
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	124	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	90	Gold	131⅝

Market steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

The Money market continues to work close, though sufficient currency seems to float on the market to satisfy the wants of borrowers. What poverty exists is on the part of the banks, which is more apparent than real, on account of their conservative tendency of late. The weekly statement is not favorable, nor yet very unfavorable, to future ease. The deposits have experienced a slight falling off, amounting to $162,105; and of loans, $731,319; whilst the legal tenders have increased $255,556. These figures are no indications of any increased poverty in the banks, but they confirm our convictions that the crisis of the market is passed, and that, as soon as the expected statement shall have been made to the Comptroller, the market will quickly return to a normal state. So far the stringency has done little harm to the industrial interests of the country.

Loans remain at about yesterday's quotations, but the demand for money is not so pressing, 7@10 per cent. being the extreme range on call. Mercantile paper is quoted at 10@12 per cent. for first-class signatures only.

Government loans are a little weak to-day under the influence of a tight money market in New York. Gold is very fluctuating, but the changes are only within limited range. Premium at opening, 131⅛; at 12 M., 131⅞.

The Stock market was characterized by extreme dullness, and prices generally had a downward tendency. In State loans no sales were reported. City 6s were steady at 98 for the old and 100¾ for the new certificates. Governments were dull and weak.

In Railroad shares there was but little movement. Reading Railroad sold at 45⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, an advance; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122⅞. 26½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 33¼ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal shares, as usual, attracted but little attention. Lehigh was taken at 30⅞ b. o.

Coal shares were neglected. 4¼ was offered for New York and Middle, and 5½ for Fulton.

Bank shares were quiet, with sales of Mechanics' at 31.

Passenger Railway shares were but little sought after. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Green and Coates; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l.	91¼	24 sh C & Am.......c.	122¾
$4000 Pa 6s, 1 series..ls.	101	16 do	122¾
$1000 Penna R 1 m 6s..	98¾	20 do.....ls.b5.	122¾
$1000 Leh RR ln...b5..	85½	100 sh Penna R.	58
$5000 do......b5..	85¾	100 do.....c.	58
100 sh Read R.....blo.	45¾	100 do	58
100 do	45¾	100 do	57⅞
100 do....s30wn.	45 56	800 sh Leh Nav ls.b3	30¾
100 do	45¾	5 sh Mech Bk	31
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$700 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Read.......c.	45¾
$500 do.......ls.	100¾	100 do..s5wn&l..	45¾
$2000 Leh V n 6s ...rg..	95	900 do....s5&ln..	45¾
$3000 Pa 6s, '77.....b5..	9[illegible]	100 do	45¾
$2000 5-20s '64	118¾	100 do....s5&lnt..	45[illegible]
3 sh Minehill	54½	100 sh Phil & E.......b60.	26¾
20 sh Penna R.	57⅞	100 do.....b60..	26¾
4 do...........c..	57⅞	100 sh Hestonville	12½
SECOND BOARD.			
$4700 City 6s, New.ls.	100¾	5 sh Penna RR.	57⅞
$5000 do	101	100 do.....b30.	58
100 sh Susq Cl.......b60	13	100 do.....s30.	57⅞
36 sh Girard Col R.	27¾	100 do.....s60.	57⅞
400 sh Read RR.	45¾	8 sh W. Jersey R.	60

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 117⅞@118¼; do., 1864, 113⅜@113⅞; do., 1865, 115¼@115½; do. July, 1865, 112½@112⅞; do. July, 1867, 112⅞@112⅞; do. 1868, 112⅞@112⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105. Gold, 131¼@131⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 118@118¼; 5-20s, 1864, 113¾@114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115¼@115⅝; July, 1865, 112⅞@113; do., 1867, 112⅞@113; do. 1868, 112⅞@113⅛; 10-40s, 104⅞@105¼. Gold, 131½. Pacifics, 104⅞@104⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115⅜; do. 1862, 117⅞@118; do., 1864, 113⅞@113⅞; do., 1865, 115¼@115⅞; do., 1865, new, 112½@112⅞; do., 1867, new, 112½@112⅞; do., 1868, 112⅞@113; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104@104⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131½; Silver, 125@126½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 30.—There is a moderate degree of activity in the Flour market, and prices are well sustained; 1800 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5 25@5·75 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $6 50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; $6·57@9·50 for common and good Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9·75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8 per barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1000 bushels Ohio red at $1·60; and 4000 bushels strictly choice Indiana amber at $1·90. Rye may be quoted at $1·45@1·50 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 86c., and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 83c. Oats are selling at 73@75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $56 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 200 bushels at $9·75@10 25, and small lots from second hands at $10 50. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3·62½, and Flaxseed from $2·65 to $2·70.

Whisky is firm at $1 ℔ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 30.—Arrived, steamships Scotia and City of Cork, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Cleared, ship Asa Eldridge, for New York; ship Loyal, for Great Britain. The ship Nellie Chapman, for New York, takes sugar at $11, gold, and hemp at $12, gold.

HONG KONG, Feb. 19—Arrived from San Francisco, ship National Eagle and ship Windward. Sailed for Manilla, ships Golden Fleece and White Swallow.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—Arrived to-day, steamship City of Baltimore from New York.

Arrived yesterday, steamship Tripoli, from New York.

BREST, March 30—Arrived yesterday, steamship Pereire, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............48 | 11 A. M..............56 | 2 P. M..............64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig John Sanderson, Colter, John Mason & Co.

Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Petersburg, Va., Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr M. McMeniman, Babbitt, Dighton, do.

Schr Jessie B. Smith, Williams, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, 9 days from Caibarien, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.

Brig Condova, Eddy, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, 16 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, 4 days from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr M. E. Amsden, Smith, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with iron to Knight & Sons.

Schr Annie Gillise, Mitchell, 8 days from Savannah with timber to Cochran, Russell & Co.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from New Bedford.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Baltimore.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Biggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Rescue, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Irvine, Diggins, hence, at Matanzas 20th inst.

Schr Annie May, May, hence, at Dighton 20th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Georgia and the Amendment—Pretexts for Interference.

From the N. Y. Times.

The failure of the fifteenth amendment in the Georgia Legislature is a pretext for quarrel of which the advocates of extreme measures are promptly availing themselves. The opportunity is too good to be lost. Here is a proposed constitutional change, moderate and just in its terms, and infinitely more acceptable than the provisions of the Georgia constitution; and here is the local Legislature spurning the profered compromise, and obstinately refusing compliance with the behests of the dominant party! The fact is pronounced incomprehensible, except on the supposition that the local majority is composed of disloyal elements. And since they dare show themselves in insolent disregard of the Congressional will, what more natural or proper than that some stern action should be invoked to extirpate lingering rebellion and so reshape the affairs of a reconstructed State that those who hunger and thirst after office and its emoluments may be satisfied? In such a cause the end will justify even objectionable means.

But before undertaking to chastise the people of Georgia for the sins of its Legislature, it is desirable that the precise facts of the case may be correctly known. It may be legitimate and necessary to vindicate the rights of the expelled colored members, and to treat the defeat of the pending amendment as an occasion for exerting, in its full force, Federal authority. But it may not be wise to act precipitately. For it is at least possible that on a careful review of the circumstances attending the recent proceedings at Atlanta, the fate of the amendment may prove to be more the work of mischievous extremists on the Republican side than of stiff-necked Democrats on the side of the opposition.

Of the ill-advised message of Governor Bullock we have already spoken. It would scarcely have been different had the purpose of its author been to provoke the Democrats into the giving of an unfriendly vote. The amendment speaks for itself, and the Governor was not its friend when he attempted to fasten upon it a construction not warranted by any declaration of Congress, and calculated more than aught else to irritate the Democratic members. Our Atlanta correspondent has shown that in this offensive course the Executive was supported by several of his adherents in the House. Instead of allowing the amendment to stand upon its merits as a measure of equity and a symbol of reconciliation and union, the ratification of which should be separated from partisan considerations, the more violent of Governor Bullock's supporters used it to taunt their opponents, to insult them, and to drive them into an attitude of resistance. Such conduct is only intelligible on the theory that Messrs. Bullock, O'Neal, Fitzpatrick & Co. really desired the defeat of the amendment. And, certainly, they took the best possible method of accomplishing their end.

We are not, however, left to conjecture. Records of the divisions prove that the amendment was delayed by the absence of so-called Republicans, and that it was finally defeated by the very men who clamor most loudly for Congressional interference to bring the Legislature into subjection. We begin with the votes in the House:—In the first division the members stood 67 in favor of the amendment, 60 against, with 24 radical Republicans absent, or not voting. The majority included 42 Democrats, and the minority—against ratification—four Republicans. It is true that on this occasion the form of ratification was encumbered with a protest against the construction put upon the amendment by Governor Bullock; but that circumstance was a result of the challenge thrown down in the gubernatorial message, and might have been obviated had the members who absented themselves pursued a less offensive course. A motion to reconsider prevailed on the following day, and, still later, a square division on the merits of the amendment ended in its adoption by the House by a narrow majority. The figures are 64 yeas, 53 nays; eight Republican extremists voting in the minority, and twenty-four being absent or non-voting, twenty-seven Democrats also being in the latter category. Again, in the Senate, the amendment, after having been adopted by a vote of 21 to 16, was reconsidered, and indefinitely postponed by the casting vote of the Republican President, thirteen of the seventeen who voted with him being ultra Republicans, and others of the same complexion dodging the vote.

This exhibit we derive from the detailed divisions published in the local journals, and it is conclusive upon the essential point, that for the virtual defeat of the amendment in the Georgia Legislature, radical Republican Senators are responsible. But for their insincerity and trickery, the amendment would have been ratified. And it was not ratified simply because the partisans who urge upon Congress the policy of fresh interference in the affairs of a reconstructed State chose this plan for putting its Legislature in apparent hostility to the policy of the Government and of the Republican party as expressed by the amendment.

It is clear, therefore, that the effort to make the fate of the amendment in the State a pretext for impugning the thoroughness of its reconstruction, and subjecting it anew to the penalties of a provisional government and the uncertainties of Congressional action, is in the circumstances inexcusable. The State would have at this moment appeared as accepting instead of rejecting the amendment, had the whole body of Republican Senators done their duty. In the House, where Democrats are in the ascendant, it was adopted; by the Senate, where Republicans compose the majority, it was killed by indefinite delay. Will the members of the Reconstruction Committee, and the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who favor the Edmunds bill, be good enough to consider this aspect of the case.

How to Resume.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune—Sir:—I would like your comments on the following for preventing a crisis:—

Let Congress provide for the issuing of bonds, bearing six per cent., and exempt from taxation, in an amount sufficient to raise two hundred millions in gold at home and abroad. Make fifty millions of these bonds payable in gold in one year from their date, and a like amount payable yearly thereafter. Such bonds will doubtless sell at from 95 to 100 cents on the dollar in gold. The common 5 20s are now worth about 85 cents in gold, and the bonds in question would surely be worth 10 cents more, if not 15. Raise two hundred millions with such bonds, and the Government will then hold three hundred millions in gold. Let this gold be loaned to the national banks, and at once resume by law. A dollar greenback will then be worth a gold dollar. Let the national banks be closed in a year or so, and in the mean time the State banks will open and give us sufficient currency.

Then provide us with a tariff, so as to insure that our exports shall be fifty millions greater than our imports, and all will be well.

Truly yours, SUBSCRIBER.

The foregoing is, in our view, suicidal nonsense. The present obstacle to resumption is *the popular will*—that is, the repugnance of debtors, who, if not the largest, are the most zealous and clamorous portion of the community. If there were a general desire to resume, it would be effected at once.

Piling up gold anywhere is the certain way to *prevent* and postpone resumption. What is needed is that gold shall cease to be needed, or an object of eager desire. If we were Secretary of the Treasury and anxious to resume, we should first call in the gold certificates and make those who want gold hold it for themselves; next, we would pay out nearly all the gold remaining in the Treasury, so as to make it a drug in the market. We should wish, in doing this, to buy up and cancel forty or fifty millions of Government bonds, so as to make them scarcer in the hands of bankers and dealers.

Next, we should put on the market an American consol or long bond, payable principal and interest in coin, and untaxable, at the lowest rate of interest at which it could be floated. Having this in good demand, at par or over, we should simply resume—that is, offer any one who was not satisfied with greenbacks the gold for them—obtaining the gold by selling consols at the market rate. We are confident that not a tenth of the greenbacks would be presented for redemption. They would be withheld exactly as the gold certificates now are—because they are equal in value to gold and more convenient to the holders.

In this way, we would reach resumption surely, speedily, and without a shock. There is no difficulty and no mystery in the premises. The only serious obstacle is the popular preference of a false to a true standard of value. But of all wild delusions ever propagated, that which contemplates resumption through the heaping up of gold in the Treasury is the wildest and saddest.—*Ed. Tribune.*

The New Administration—What Are Its Prospects?

From the N. Y. Herald.

On the 4th of March the people made up their political balance-sheet. They analyzed it, and found in it four years of war invested for the purpose of preserving our territory intact and for the avoidance of all those ills incident to petty nationalities, boundary lines, and their attendant evils of troops, of customs duties, and of restrictions to free communication. They poured out their treasure like water, and there was not a dollar spent but bore its drop of blood. In common with us, the people of the South were fighting to rid the country of certain evils which had grown up in our national system, and which could only be eradicated by a bloody war. It required war to cleanse our territory, and nothing but war would open the eyes of our people, North and South, to that which, in our Constitution and in our political rule, had been a mockery to our republicanism, a curse to our hopes of ever becoming homogeneous, and a barrier to our true progress. In the struggle both sides showed certain elements which are at the foundation of all national vigor—courage, endurance, perseverance, and patriotism. It only required the clearing of the dross from around these to throw them to the front in all their compactness and beauty, and build around them with our magnificent elements of progress the mightiest nationality the world has seen. Four years of desperate conflict cleared the arena and left the nation, North and South, master of its foes.

Now come four years, from 1865 to 1869, of gathering again in hand the elements of national prosperity. Congress undertake what they call reconstruction, but it is the reconstruction of a section, not the reconstruction of the nation. The worn-out questions decided by the sabre strokes of both sides are brought to the front by the *débris* of both political factions, and the soldiers who faced the bullets, the people who poured out their treasure, are treated to a quarrel between a hot-headed President on one side and the war-lashed radical foam of the Senate on the other. In the struggle every material interest of the country is neglected; commerce languishes, manufactories lie dormant, trade rests on uncertain foundations, the revenues remain uncollected, and the brains of the country appear to feel that but one source of wealth is left open, and that source the public Treasury. While the executive and legislative departments quarrel and, snake-like, are blinded by their own venom, the country, North and South, resting on its own broad resources of head and heart, patiently waits for the signal when all the States shall again take up their national march. For four years the nation halts to ascertain whether the section which has been knocked off its feet shall be dragged along, or whether, in the same uniform that the other States wear, it shall be allowed to march with us, help itself, and thus relieve all. Four years pass, and the problem, tangled by too much law, descends in a still worse condition to the electors of 1868.

The nation, sick at heart with what it saw in this retrospective examination, elected General Grant to replace the "my policy" man of one idea. We, the people, thought, with this election, that the Senate would then restore to the Executive the power which it had usurped. No such result has followed. The Tenure-of-Office act, instead of being revoked, is turned into an instrument of insult, not only to the executive branch of the Government, but to the whole people of the country, who by their votes revoked the obnoxious act when they elected President Grant to fulfil the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution. The people knew that none of the minor functions of the Government could operate in harmony while the ruling force itself was working badly.

Since the 4th of March the country has, therefore, watched with great anxiety the attempt at Washington to balance the governmental tripod. The Executive selected a harmonious Cabinet of marked talent and vigorous brain. The Senate, drunk with power, could not help testing its strength by breaking up the Cabinet in the unearthing of the obsolete law of 1789. They were testing the mettle of the man they had to deal with. He, anxious to conciliate, and seeing that harmony within was the only hope of harmony without, yielded in the tilt, and allowed the Senate to substitute Mr. Boutwell for Mr. Stewart in the Treasury Department. Mr. Boutwell may be a man of genius, but he has not yet shown it; and it is very doubtful if he is able to handle the vast machinery now under his control with the same ability which we have good evidence would have marked the administration of the office by Mr. Stewart.

Now the House of Representatives has rejected the delusive amendment which the Senate ironically throws to the people. The Tenure-of-Office act remains, in all the glory of its despotism, an insult to that idea with which the nation tickles its vanity—a republican form of government. At this point the people naturally turn to the man whom they have placed in the chair to correct governmental evils. The House of Representatives is with him, the nation, outside of the Senate chamber, is with him; North and South are with him. He has a political army at his back large enough to get him out of this Wilderness if he has the brains to handle the force offered to him. The prospects are that with these he may wrest the usurped power from the Senate. Should he fail to avail himself of this opportunity, and give the Senate more vantage ground, they will conquer, and the next four years will give us political changes such as we have shown ourselves powerless to resist.

President Grant's "Common Sense."

From the N. Y. World.

When Democrats made objection to General Grant, in the Presidential canvass, that he lacked the training and experience of a statesman, there was no possibility of controverting the fact; but it was urged, in offset, that he was a man of such robust common sense as would atone for the want of other qualifications. This reply was ridiculous, even if the superior common sense had not been a friendly exaggeration. Common sense is, indeed, indispensable in every important employment, but it cannot stand as a substitute for skill and knowledge. Common sense does not qualify a blacksmith to navigate a ship, nor a sailor to shoe a horse; it does not enable a physician to manage a lawsuit, nor a lawyer to prescribe for diseases. As Archbishop Whately said, with his wonted aptness:—"The generality have a strong predilection in favor of common sense, except in those points in which they, respectively, possess a system of rules. A sailor will perhaps despise the pretensions of medical men, and prefer treating a disease by common sense, but he would ridicule the proposal of navigating a ship by common sense, without regard to the maxims of nautical art. A physician, again, will perhaps contemn systems of political economy, of logic or metaphysics, and insist on the superior wisdom of trusting to common sense in such matters; but he would never approve of the system of trusting to common sense in the treatment of diseases. Neither, again, would the architect recommend a reliance on common sense alone in building, nor the musician in music, to the neglect of those systems of rules which, in their respective arts, have been deduced from scientific reasoning, aided by experience. And the induction might be extended to every department of practice. Since, therefore, each gives the preference to unassisted common sense only in those cases where he has nothing else to trust to, and invariably resorts to the rules of art wherever he possesses the knowledge of them, it is plain that mankind universally bear their testimony, though unconsciously and often unwillingly, to the preference of systematic knowledge to conjectural judgments."

In General Grant's own profession of a soldier—much less complicated and various than that of a statesman—he would scout the pretensions of mere common sense with as thorough a contempt as Democrats feel for his qualifications for his present office. When he appointed Sherman General, Sheridan Lieutenant-General, and Schofield to the vacant Major-Generalship, he was dealing with a subject which he understood, and selected those officers for their established professional eminence. He adopted a different rule in choosing a Cabinet, because in that matter he was too great a novice to understand what he needed. The analogy of his own profession ought to have suggested to him the indispensable importance of training and experience, if he had had any considerable share of the common sense which his panegyrists used to ascribe to him. The experience of our civil war is rich in instruction respecting the insufficiency of mere common sense. The average common sense of civilians is, of course, equal to that of men trained in military schools; but although the armies on both sides were full of civilian generals, none of these acquired the reputation of a very able commander. The Lees, Johnstons, Jacksons, Longstreets, and Beauregards, on the Rebel side, as well as the Grants, Shermans, Sheridans, Meades, and Hancocks, on the Union side, were soldiers who had had the advantage of a West Point training, and most of them of service in the Mexican war; while the Rebel Wises and Cobbs, like our Fremonts, Bankses, and Butlers, though men of capacity and common sense, made a poor figure as generals. The war exploded the old prejudice against West Point, and has covered the ignorant admiration of common-sense soldiership with derision. General Grant bids fair to make common-sense statesmanship an object of equal scorn.

No political general appeared to so little advantage in the war as President Grant does, thus far, at the head of the government. To say nothing of the nondescript Cabinet, which went to pieces as soon as it was launched, he has split the party that elected him into wrangling factions, who have kept the public attention absorbed by their quarrelling and canvassing ever since the inauguration. General Grant's famous "let us have peace," must be interpreted, like dreams, by their contraries. Instead of peace, he brings perpetual hot water, and his health is already breaking down under his disappointment and chagrin. The Republicans of both houses are divided into Grant men and anti-Grant men, and in both the anti-Grant Republicans are a majority. In the Senate they are so large a majority that the Democrats are powerless to assist him, and they would have swept him under in the House if the Democrats had not voted with his friends. He has encountered this mortifying reverse with every advantage on his side. If there is an period in the administration of a President when he can hope to be strong and popular, it is at the beginning, when he has not yet expended the chief source of his influence by the bestowal of his patronage. With such a President as Grant the patronage is not only the chief source, but the only source of his influence. The influence of a party leader—the influence of wide party connections, of original and sagacious views, of commanding eloquence, of the authorship of great measures, of power to act upon and electrify the public mind—does not belong to General Grant. Mr. Clay out of office, Mr. Douglas out of office, and, in the palmy days of his ascendancy, even Mr. Seward out of office, would have been a power in the politics of the country. They had each an enthusiastic body of admirers who looked to them as guides, and accepted their views on all great public questions. But General Grant out of office would be the merest nobody. His opinions could not even enlist public curiosity. And even his official influence is of the most vulgar description, the mere influence of patronage. It reminds one of the sarcastic text which Paley proposed for a sermon on the occasion of the great ado made over Pitt when he visited Cambridge University:—"I perceive that there is a lad among you who hath five loaves and two fishes." To a statesman of abilities, the Presidency is a source of great influence quite apart from its patronage, by putting him in a position where he easily and surely commands universal attention. If a President has sagacious views to put forth, they never fail to be considered by every class of his countrymen. The chief obstacle to the propagation of sound opinion—inability to get attention to them—does not exist in his case; but this immense advantage is thrown away, if he has never anything impressive or remarkable to offer. The Presidency brings to General Grant none of this kind of influence; being a bow which the strength of his sinews does not enable him to bend.

As the sole prop of President Grant's influence is the Federal patronage, he will be less and less considered as he progressively parts from this source of his power by the bestowal of the offices. All the office-seekers are now hopeful; as nine-tenths of them must ultimately be disappointed, it is a safe calculation that Grant has ten friends now for every one that he will retain after the distribution of the loaves and fishes. If, then, he encounters nothing but mortification and discomfiture now, what can he expect when he has no longer anything to bestow? Had it not been for the pressure of expectant office-seekers, his friends in Congress could not have maintained the present struggle for a week; and even with the aid of this ravenous army, he will be unable to get the Tenure-of-Office act repealed. He has the transient advantage of this powerful alliance; the equally transient advantage of a factitious popularity created by the wholesale laudations of the Republican press during the Presidential canvass. Those praises, having accomplished their object, were waxing fainter and feebler through the winter, and their lingering echoes will quite die away. His military career will soon cease to be considered; and it is difficult to see what source of influence is to remain to him by the time Congress reassembles next winter. His own party are beginning to suspect that even his vaunted common sense is spurious. Can a man be very bountifully endowed with that useful quality who has thus squandered his ascendancy? who has turned a majority of his party against him in the first three weeks? who has shown himself to be imbecile and powerless at a time when he has more advantages for controlling others than he is ever likely to possess again?

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

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Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$148·34
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Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

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The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

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30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 18m

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Have Removed their

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TO

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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

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At Closest Market Rates.

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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

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DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N.Y.

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Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.

Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.

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Stock and Exchange Brokers,

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Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

3 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street

CODFISH.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1869.

W. D. CUTLER, Esq:—Please find below a communication from the Examiner, in the matter of interference between Rand, Lewis, and Cutler, for manufacture from Codfish. Very respectfully,

ELISHA FOOTE,
Commissioner of Patents.

TRADE MARK

EXAMINER'S ROOM:—In the matter above referred to, priority of invention IS AWARDED TO CUTLER, and the applications of Rand and Lewis are rejected. B. S. HENDRICK, Examiner.

This establishes the patent under which the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, No. 521 COLUMBIA Avenue, manufacture their DESICCATED CODFISH.

For sale by all good grocers.

WARNER, RHODES & CO.,
WATER and CHESNUT Streets, General Agents.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark as above. Parties offering any other will be summarily prosecuted. 3 29 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 3rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

3 19 1m rp East of Front street.

MERRICK & SONS

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No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufactures. 7 18mw

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening, an old bombshell which had been placed in the furnace at Baird's foundry, Fifteenth and Hamilton streets, exploded, causing serious injuries in the right arm of Hugh Parker, which it is thought will render amputation necessary, and slight injuries about the face to James McGurk.

—The annual meeting of the managers of the Howard Hospital and Infirmary took place last evening at the Hospital, in Lombard street near Fifteenth. The annual report read on the occasion showed that during the year 7182 patients had been relieved, and 21,457 patients had visited the institution. Number of male patients, 2752; females, 4430; adults, 3551; minors, 3631.

—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Board of Guardians was held at the almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the House for the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1869, at 3640; same time last year, 3444; increase, 196; admitted within the last two weeks, 179; births do., 10; deaths do., 38; discharged do., 279; eloped do., 39; and indentured do., 6. Number granted lodgings within last two weeks, 306; meals do., 1026. The House receipts were reported at $218·67, and the Out-door Agent notified the board that he had collected for support cases the sum of $164·75. H. H. Dessaw, Joseph H. Jimenez, H. W. Elmer, W. G. Porter, and J. C. Hall were elected Resident Physicians of the house, after which the board adjourned.

—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, Peter B. Simons, Esq., President, in the chair. Rev. Dr. Mears read an essay on the Public Morality of the Statesmen of the Greek Republics. After the essay, the question was discussed, "Is a republican form of government favorable to the honesty and high character of statesmen and office-holders?" Fifty-nine new members were elected to the association. During the evening an interesting report from the Board of Managers was read. The effort started last year to obtain by subscription, from the friends of the association, the purchase money for their present building, has been so far successful that but $5000 remains to secure the whole amount. At this date $30,000 has been pledged, contingent upon $35,000 being subscribed for this purpose.

—Yesterday the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, received information that a cock and dog fight was to take place in the evening, at the saloon No. 1911 Market street, kept by one Michael Thompson. Notice was sent to the police of the Seventh district, and the Lieutenant in command, with thirty men, started after due preparation, for the scene. At about the time when the first encounter between the "birds" was commencing, the policemen had surrounded the building, and at a preconcerted signal a party of them entered it. The amphitheatre, in the rear of a two-story frame house, was densely packed, over one hundred and fifty men being in the circular seats surrounding the pit. These people, at the first onset of the police, made a dash for the rear doors, but were met by officers detailed on the rear. In the confusion many of them escaped, the police managing to seize forty-two of them only. Three of the fowls were also confiscated. The following are the names of those arrested:—Patrick Carrol, Owen Tracy, James Higgins, James Reynolds, Alexander Gaffney, Bernard McAreavy, James McMinden, John Donohue, Owen O'Neil, Dennis Patten, John McCarty, John McCann, Patrick McRery, James Clegg, John Moore, Charles Friel, John Menan, Francis Reynolds, John Hagerty, Barney Henzey, John Gilillan, William J. Brown, Hugh J. McFadden, William Dyson, Edward Shields, Adam Thompson, Owen Hughes, John Williams, Owen Campbell, William Conville, James Patten, William Pinkerton, John McKenna, Henry Laughlin, John Reilly, James Cullin, James Boyle, Thomas Tiegman, John Boyle, John Thompson, John McGinnis.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131⅞.

—The lower portion of Troy, New York, is inundated.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company laid six miles of track on Saturday.

—A. & E. Jones, leather dealers in Montreal, have failed; their liabilities are heavy.

—Samuel D. Brown committed suicide in Brooklyn yesterday by drowning himself in a cistern.

—The American House and adjacent buildings in Hillsboro, N. H., were burned on Sunday night.

—The President yesterday nominated George Earl to be First Assistant Postmaster General, vice Skinner.

—The First United States Infantry left New Orleans for Detroit yesterday. This regiment has been on duty in New Orleans for five years.

—An insane woman, named Jane Bow, was murdered in the Lunatic Asylum at Middletown, Mass., on Thursday night last, by a fellow-patient.

—Under the amendments of the House to the Judiciary bill, Justices Grier and Nelson will probably go upon the retired list. This bill makes three vacancies, one of which will, no doubt, be filled by Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Court.

—Hon. George A. Halsey, of New Jersey, yesterday, at the urgent request of Governor Boutwell, reconsidered his declination and accepted the Registership of the Treasury. Mr. Halsey will give his whole time to the office for the present, and intends to thoroughly reorganize that bureau. He will be nominated to-morrow, and will be unanimously confirmed.

—The Senate, in executive session, yesterday afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:—

H. E. Muhlenberg, Collector of Internal Revenue Ninth District Pennsylvania; E. W. Keys, Postmaster, Madison, Wisconsin; Alfred B. Meecham, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, vice J. W. P. Huntington, removed.

Captain Thomas H. Stevens, Thomas H. Patterson, and Edward T. Nichols, to take their former position on the Navy Register. Captain Thomas T. Armstrong, now on the retired list, to be Captain in the Navy, on the active list, to take rank next to Captain Fabius Stanley.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 29.—In the outskirts of Cardenas, on Saturday night, the patrol was fired upon. The fire was returned and two Cubans were killed and one was taken prisoner, severely wounded.

President Baez, of San Domingo, has refused to allow the organization of expeditions in aid of the Cuba rebels.

The *Diario* publishes the following news:—In Cienfuegos district, Government troops have completely surrounded the rebel forces under General Ballou, at La Valladolid. General Puello, with 3000 regulars, left Cienfuegos yesterday to attack the insurgents in the mountains near Siguanca. He expects to effect a junction near that point with a column advancing from Trinidad under General Escalante.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A Havana special says a large party of insurgents were defeated on Saturday, near Trinidad. Telegraphic communication with Cienfuegos was restored on Sunday. Troops were arriving there and departing for the interior. Twelve hundred troops arrived at Santa Cruz on the 20th from Puerto Principe, for supplies. They were to return on the next day.

Advices from Nassau to the 22d have been received. A Spanish man-of-war had captured the British ship Jeff Davis, which was returning with a cargo of sponges, and had also boarded and searched the schooner Britannia.

One of the Peruvian monitors still remained at Ragged Island waiting supplies of coal from Nassau.

The City Contest.

The above case was resumed yesterday afternoon by Examiners Messick and Batturs. The box containing the papers of the Seventh division of the Eleventh ward was opened and the papers offered in evidence.

John McCullough was recalled, and testified that he had examined and compared the list of voters and the list of taxables of the First division of the Fifth ward; on the former were 54 names that do not appear on the latter.

William Miller testified that he was clerk of the Republican inspector of the Seventh division of the Fifteenth ward; the voting was very rapid; John Donohue, the Democratic inspector, took the votes; the judge kept the list of taxables; he would look for the names of voters, but witness could not say whether he found them; after voting got slack, he marked off the names of men that he knew had voted; from a dozen to twenty naturalization papers were shown during the day; eighteen or twenty-five voters were sworn on challenges; there were not many challenges on either side; as a general thing, if a man offered to vote whom people around there said was a voter, they took his vote without any reference to the book or swearing him.

Horace D. Gaw was recalled and produced the list of voters of the First division of the Fifth ward deposited in the Prothonotary's office.

John O'Grady, No. 117 Lombard street, testified that about 43 men were boarding at his house at the October election; kept a sailors' boarding house; there were twelve sleeping apartments; have had 73 men there at one time.

Henry Ledbeater testified that he was at the polls of this division; there were many challenges, and when a man would say "I vouch for this man," his vote would be taken; as a general thing, the one challenged was not sworn; but very few were sworn; the Republican inspector, Mr. Palmer, was threatened with being torn out of the window and having a head put on him, if he did not quit challenging; there was a considerable crowd about the polls and many strangers during the day; the assessors refused to assess witness; when he offered to vote he was told that he lived in the Sixteenth ward; he had his vouchers there and a tax receipt, but his vote was refused, and they refused to swear and examine his vouchers; they said that Judge Allison had decided that witness had no right to vote there; had no difficulty in voting there in November; the judge was there then; witness now lives in the Twenty-eighth ward; before August last he lived in the Sixteenth ward; did not vote anywhere in October; his family, from which he had separated, was not living in the Fifth ward at this election; Judge Allison told witness afterwards he had not said that witness must vote where his wife lived, as alleged; he did not know at that time where his family lived, but he learned afterwards that it was in the Twelfth ward; had never voted there before; paid his taxes in the Sixteenth ward; was on the police force in the Fifth ward for four years, and was familiar with that section of the ward.

James Callahan testified that he was at these polls all day, with the exception of one hour; kept the outside window book; the voting was so very fast that he could not find the names on the book; about 25 or 30 challenges were made; generally papers are produced and pronounced all right; on other challenges vouchers were generally produced; had lived in that division for nearly twelve years; a great many strangers were about there all day; could not say whether the Republican vote was the larger in that division; was not on the police force that day, but was the day previous and the day after.

Thomas Furey testified that he was clerk of the Democratic inspector of this division; kept the list; a list of voters (list exhibited); thought that was the one, but was not positive; of the names on the first page all were written by him except two; thought one of these was written by the inspector; the votes came so fast that he had to scribble the names down, and could scarcely read them. Adjourned.

The Civil Tenure.

After an animated debate in the United States Senate yesterday afternoon, the motion to recede from the modification of the Civil Tenure bill by the Senate was lost by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Cole, Davis, Fenton, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Pool, Robertson, Ross, Sprague, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Vickers, Warner—20.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cattell, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Willey, Williams, Wilson—37.

The motion to insist and ask a committee of conference was then agreed to.

Harrisburg.

Last evening the House of Representatives met, with a slim attendance of members.

Mr. Strang introduced an act for the protection of contingent interest, authorizing the owner of contingent interest in personal property of any decedent to require the executors to make and exhibit, in the Register's office, an account of the trust in one year from the time of granting the administration. Passed finally.

Mr. Stokes presented a petition from the citizens of Philadelphia for a freight railway on Twenty-third street.

Mr. Davis, from residents on Broad street, a petition for an omnibus line.

Mr. Hong, one from the Twenty second ward, for a law preventing the salting of streets in the said ward by the Germantown Passenger Railway Company.

Also one from the militia companies of Philadelphia for a militia supplement for the first division.

Mr. Kleckner, a remonstrance from all the citizens resident and business men on North street against any law authorizing a railway on said street.

Among the reports from committees was a bill incorporating the Chesnut Hill and Wissahickon Railway Company affirmatively; Senate Insane bill, affirmatively; Senate bill erecting a new county to be called Petrolia, negatively; incorporating the State Line, Juniata, and Lake Erie Railway, negatively.

Messrs. McMullin and Kleckner made an effort to refer back to the committee the bill abolishing curbstone markets on Second street, which had been reported negatively.

Mr. McGinnis opposed the motion, and it failed.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill for preserving the purity of hydrant and pump water in Philadelphia. Also a bill exempting certain real estate of the Foster Home from taxation. Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·47	MOON RISES	9·49
SUN SETS	6·22	HIGH WATER	4·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Mar. 13
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 16
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 17
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 18
India	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	April 1
Union	New York	Bremen	April 1
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	April 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Atalanta	New York	London	April 3
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 1
Eagle	New York	Havana	April 1
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	April 3
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Petrel, Cook, Cork for orders via Wilmington, N. C., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, Providence, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Washington, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr W. T. Byrne, Robinson, Norfolk, do.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 72 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. 27th inst., 35 miles SW. of Hatteras, spoke schr Margie from Cuba for Philadelphia; same time, signalled steamship Yazoo, hence for Havana and New Orleans. On Sunday evening saw two barques coming in the Capes; in the bay saw three barques at anchor and several brigs. Off New Castle, saw brigs Condova, from Matanzas, and Nellie Mitchell, from Caibarien.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, 36 hours from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Isola, Bowdoin, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, 10 days from Pamlico, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Flight, Stone, 9 days from Lyon's Creek, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Jas. L. Heverin, Melvin, 3 days from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. Croft, Skelton, 1 day from Chesapeake City, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Lillie Mullen, Frank, 3 days from Egg Harbor, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 23d inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 28th inst.

Steamship Arago, Brown, from Bremen 7th inst., via Falmouth, Eng., at New York 28th inst. Was bound to New York via Philadelphia, but owing to a leak in the boilers was compelled to go to New York.

Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, from Matanzas, for a port north of Hatteras, was passed 25th inst. off Hatteras.

Barque Aberdeen, Winters, hence, at Bremerhaven 14th inst.

Barque Idelique, Durkee, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 12th inst.

Barque Bessie, Mundy, from Shields for Philadelphia, sailed from Queenstown 14th inst.

Barque Nor, Reymert, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 13th inst.

Barque Lady Hilda, Mills, for Philadelphia, was loading at London 13th inst.

Barque Deslah, Gilkey, at Newport 9th inst., from Hamburg, and was to port 13th inst. for New Orleans.

Barque Aerolite, Wilcox, from Messina for Philadelphia, was off Gibraltar 3d inst.

Barque Village Queen, McGray, for Philadelphia, was loading at London 13th inst.

Barque Lakemba, Brown, sailed from Antwerp 13th inst., for Shields.

Barque A. W. Singleton, Guest, for Philadelphia, sailed from Androssan 12th inst.

Barque Andaman, Otis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 21st inst.

Barque Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, sailed from Cardenas 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Hunter, Lamb, hence for Halifax, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, for Philadelphia sailed from Matanzas 20th inst.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 20th inst.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, sailed from Cardenas 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, cleared at Jacksonville 24th inst. for New York.

Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, hence, at Boston 26th instant.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Boston 27th inst. for New York.

Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, hence, for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

Schr D. G. Floyd, Wheeden, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.

Schr A. R. Wetmore, Bogart, hence, at Washington, D. C., 27th inst.

Schr John Stockham, Price, at Alexandria 26th inst., from Rockland.

Schr William Arthur, Andrews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 27th inst.

Schr Pathway, from Rockport for Philadelphia, passed Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schrs Morelight, Bradford, hence, for Eastport, and D. Talbot, Packard, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Schr Marion, Gage, reported from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, was spoken 18th inst., lat. 27, long. 71 30.

Schr R. S. Samson, Samson, from Trinidad via Key West, at New York 28th inst.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, hence at New Bedford 25th inst.

Schr Beta, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 26th inst.

Schr Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, hence at Richmond 27th instant.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst., for New York.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, cleared at New Orleans 24th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

Schrs S. C. Tyler, Steelman; C. E. Jackson, Babcock; William H. Garrison, Floyd; Henry Hobart, Manson; R. W. Tull, Pierce; and Northern Light, Godfrey, hence at Boston 27th inst.

Schrs E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, and J. T. Weaver, Clifford, hence at Salem 26th inst.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to **STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS** at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, **PAINT FOR SALE** by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17⅞ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 8 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his **NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.** This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10⅞

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 19wfm4

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,
With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,
No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
3 9 tuthsim **M. C. SADLER, Agent.**

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
85⅞ No. 434 RACE Street.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 15

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The First-class Iron Steamship VOLUNTEER, Captain Jones, will sail from line's Pier, 34 EAST RIVER, New York, on SATURDAY, April 3.

Freight received and through bills of lading given at line's Philadelphia Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES up to THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, at very low rates.

Insurance in New York offices at lowest rates.

For freight or further information apply at line's office, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.
3 29 4t JOHN F. OHL.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28⅞ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, April 3, at 11 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 6, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 20, at 12 noon
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT .... Brocande .... Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin .... $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin .... $145 | Second cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27⅞ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1⅞

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia;
JAMES HAND, Agent,
6 0⅞ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 2⅞ No. 132 South Wharves.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Commencing TO-MORROW (Wednesday), March 31.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE
MAX MARETZEK AND MAX STRAKOSCH KELLOGG ITALIAN OPERA COMPANIES.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 31st March, at 8 P. M.,
BELISARIO.
With Mad'lle AGATHA STATES, Sigs. BOETTI, ORLANDINI, Etc. Etc.
THURSDAY, 1st April—ERNANI.
FRIDAY, 2d April—First time—IL PROPHETE.
SATURDAY, 3d APRIL, at 2 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, at 8 P. M. Second (2d) and Last Time,
IL PROPHETE.

General Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. Except on the "Kellogg" and "Il Prophete" Nights, when Reserved Seats will be One ($1) Dollar extra.

To Matinee (including Reserved Seats) One Dollar. Seats can be secured for either of the above representations at the Academy, and Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE

A. EVERLY
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HIS
BENEFIT

Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, On which occasion will presented a play of powerful interest, in four acts, entitled

STRATHMORE.

STRATHMORE .... A. EVERLY
And the Comic Drama of
HELPING HANDS; OR, LOVE AND MUSIC.
Lorentz Hartmann, a Blind Musician... A. EVERLY
Curtain will rise at 7·45.
The Box Book is now open. 3 27

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
First time of an original Comedy, by a lawyer of Philadelphia, called
WOMEN RULE.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as .... Mrs. WINSLOVE
Aided by the full Company.
Thursday—Benefit of MRS. THAYER.
Friday—WOMEN RULE.
Saturday—Benefit of MR. A. EVERLY.
Monday next—SCHOOL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
MRS. EDW. N. THAYER'S BENEFIT,
THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Box Book now open. 3 27 stu2t*

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 30,
Second night of the great
LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION,
JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE,
and the celebrated and versatile Comedian,
MR. FELIX ROGERS,
of the new Adelphi, Royal, and St. James' Theatre, London, who will appear in Burnard's Extravaganza of
IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION .... MISS JENNY WILLMORE
JUNO .... MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE
MINERVA .... MR. FELIX ROGERS
To commence with H. T. Craven's Drama of
MIRIAM'S CRIME.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers
(Also of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.)
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
The Astonishing, Witty, Beautiful Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

CLOTH OF GOLD	GREAT CHANGE THIS WEEK
CLOTH OF GOLD	IN SPECIAL FEATURES.
CLOTH OF GOLD	New Songs, New Sayings.
CLOTH OF GOLD	Additional Engagements.
CLOTH OF GOLD	O'REARDON, Tumbleronicon.
CLOTH OF GOLD	HOLTURN, Wonderful Athlete.
CLOTH OF GOLD	New Japanese Marvels.
CLOTH OF GOLD	Desperate Flirtation between
CLOTH OF GOLD	Queen Katherine and Francis I.
CLOTH OF GOLD	HERNANDEZ, THE LEONS.
CLOTH OF GOLD	SWISS BELLS, COW BELLS.

And the Bells that go ringing for Sarah.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 3 29tf

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
MR. AND MRS. MADISON
OBREY'S OBREY'S
POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE 3 29 6t
HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, with New Musical Instruments and Descriptive Songs, the "New Velocipede," "Cinderella," and "WATKINS' EVENING PARTY," NIGHTLY.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Seats at Trumpler's.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
THE GENUINE ARABS FROM ARABIA.
TWO NEW BALLETS.
The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION!
Doors open at 7; commence 7·30; Saturday, 2 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT.—A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at
CONCERT HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869,
in which the following eminent and popular artists will appear:—
MADAME SOPHIE MOZART, of New York.
MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York.
MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS.
MR. WILLIAM HARTMAN,
Leader of the Young Maennerchor Society.
MR. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
The celebrated Violoncellist, and
Mr. THOMAS A'BECKET, JR.,
Accompanyist.
THE WHOLE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS.

The programme will be well varied and highly interesting in character, including favorite operatic gems, and other popular and acceptable selections.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street, and C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street. 3 26 fmtu3t

JAMES E. MURDOCH'S
"EVENING WITH THE POETS,"
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869.

Secured Seats, Fifty Cents, at Trumpler's Music Store, No 926 Chesnut street.

Tickets issued for Monday, March 8, will secure seats on this occasion. 1t

MAMMOTH RINK.—FINE EXHIBITION of VELOCIPEDE RIDING THIS AFTERNOON, and an exciting contest THIS EVENING, on which occasion a Silver Medal will be awarded to the fastest rider.
Admission—Afternoon .... 10 cents.
" Evening .... 25 "
GRAND VELOCIPEDE MASQUERADE THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, when all the best riders of the city will appear in masks.
3 27 5t J. W. POST.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 11 4 tf

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular. 3 6 stuth3mo PROF. L. LEWIS.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *THIRD STREET*,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.

The Pennsylvania Bear Garden.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is rapidly sinking beneath contempt. The oldest inhabitants of Harrisburg, who have seen many disreputable men congregated in the Capitol, and many disreputable scenes enacted within its walls, unite in the opinion that the present body of law-makers, especially those in the lower house, combine in a greater degree than any of their predecessors a host of bad qualities with scarcely a redeeming virtue. They are at once ignorant and corrupt, too stupid to perfect any good legislation, yet sharp enough to eagerly embrace every available opportunity for earning the wages of venality. If they could dispose of the State wholesale to a foreign power, and pocket the proceeds, there is little doubt that they would be as ready to make the transfer as Russia was to convey Alaska to the United States; but as this species of bold rascality is impracticable, they are forced to content themselves with the paltry part of sneak thieves, making their raids upon the treasury and the rights of the people in the style and spirit of the petty offenders who smuggle themselves into dwellings when front doors are incautiously left open, to carry off whatever they can surreptitiously seize, whether it be jewelry, overcoats, or baby-linen. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway bill was but one of the sneak-thief schemes of the session, for dozens of others have been under consideration; and the resolution which, in defiance of law, made a large and totally unnecessary increase of the employés of the House, for the sole purpose of enabling its leading members to provide sinecures for their partisan servants, was such a flagrant wrong that it excited the blushes of the not over-sensitive Senate.

The House is distinguishing itself not only by a neglect of its appropriate duties, combined with devoted attention to corrupt schemes, but the general tenor of some of its debates would disgrace a decent bar-room; and on a recent occasion a session was enlivened by a display of buffoonery that would scarcely be tolerated on the stage of a comic theatre. A shrewd manager, in search of a sensation, might make a splendid hit by engaging the whole legislative troupe for a characteristic performance. The "lemon" act performed at Harrisburg last week, with slight embellishments, would suffice itself for an evening's entertainment; and if the actors would be frank enough to explain clearly the exact process by which the legislative machinery is oiled and run, valuable instruction, as well as amusement, would be furnished to the people, who in the end must pay and suffer for the many sins of omission and commission perpetrated by their representatives. At the Chesnut Street Theatre the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with all its extravagancies, might be profitably substituted by the burlesque feats of the legislators, and, where the leg drama has usurped the place of leg-itimate acting, a still more profitable innovation might be made by an honest presentment of leg-islative action. The only thing that would not be fully supplied is the performance of the Japs, for one of its principal features is the favorite declaration of a daring lad—"All right!" and this can never be truthfully said of the proceedings of the present Legislature.

We notice by the morning papers that the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday evening broke up a cock and dog fight on Market street, and the names of a number of persons who were present are published. Notwithstanding the fact that a good many of the grave legislators laid off the cares of state and visited this city for the purpose of attending the Moya ball, and that the names of some of those arrested at the cock and dog fight bear a suspicious resemblance to the honored patronymics of our worthy representatives, we spurn the imputation that they preferred the charms of a brutal contest to the bewitching mazes of the dance. The Legislature is bad enough without any new stains, and, unless absolute evidence is furnished, we shall not believe that the "McKenna" nabbed by the police is a misprint for McKinstry, or that the "Henzey" taken is the Senatorial Henszey, or that the "McGinnis" arrested is the man who represents one of the legislative districts of Philadelphia.

We are the more inclined to caution on this subject on account of the threat made by the mighty Strang of Tioga county, in the House yesterday. This grand Aurora of the North gave notice that he intended to "introduce a bill providing that no man should publish a newspaper until he should have filed a certificate of twelve reliable citizens that he is honest and of good repute!" Oh, cruel Strang! Sarcastic Strang! Have you forgotten your declaration that you intended "to do no more dirty work this session?" Must you strangle the press because it echoes not your praises? Are you not content with the maintenance of the ridiculous and unjust libel law that you defend? Is that not enough to shield stupid and corrupt legislators? Strang, you had better strangle yourself, tie a millstone round your neck and plunge into the Susquehanna, than hope to silence the free press of a free people.

Carrying Things With a High Hand.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba do not seem to be gifted with the virtue of discretion, and, considering their rather precarious position, they are certainly carrying things with a high hand.

Mr. E. R. Codrington, the United States Consul at Gibara, has been arrested, put in irons, and carried to Havana, on suspicion of complicity with the rebellion. It is extremely doubtful whether there is any ground for such suspicion; but even if there is, this action is a direct violation of one of the most important principles of international law, and the matter is one that the Government of the United States will be obliged to notice in a very decided and unmistakable manner. The sympathies of Congress and of the people of this country are strongly in favor of the Cuban patriots, and all that is wanted is a reasonable excuse for us to recognize them as belligerents. The result of such recognition would undoubtedly be the severance of the island from the dominion of Spain, and ultimately its annexation to the United States. The desires of the people of the United States and the Cuban patriots are in unison on this point, and it is certainly the height of folly for the Spanish authorities to do anything to precipitate the action which must result in their own downfall.

Another blunder of the most gigantic dimensions is the seizure by a Spanish man-of-war of the British ship Jeff. Davis and the boarding of the schooner Britannia, intelligence of which has been received from Havana. The English Government has always been prompt to resent such action as this, and all that could possibly deter it from interfering in the most summary manner in this instance would be the fear of aiding the United States in getting possession of Cuba. An *imbroglio* with two such nations as the United States and England is the last thing to be desired by the Spaniards at this present juncture, and the recklessness of their conduct is therefore the more remarkable.

The United States Judiciary.

The two houses of Congress are at loggerheads on other questions than that of the Tenure-of-Office repeal. Last session there was a material disagreement between them on the subject of a reform in the Federal Judiciary, and the same issue has been again distinctly joined. The Senate has already passed a bill remodelling the system by providing for the appointment of a number of circuit judges, whose duty it shall be to relieve the Justices of the Supreme Court of the greater portion of their labor, by rendering it necessary for them to preside at only one circuit court in the period of two years. This bill came before the House of Representatives yesterday, but the House refused to concur. Instead of doing this, they passed a substitute, embodying all the material provisions of the Senate bill, with the features of the retiring bill of last session tacked on. It is to be hoped that it will finally receive the assent of the Senate in this shape. When a man has reached the mature age of seventy years he certainly has earned the privilege of rest; but there is neither justice nor wisdom in compelling him secure that rest at the expense of his paltry salary. By giving the members of the Federal judiciary the privilege of retiring upon a pension, after they have devoted the best years of their lives to the public service, the efficiency of the judiciary will be greatly promoted, and the Republic will for once prove the traditional ingratitude with which it is credited undeserved.

Southern Cotton Mills.—According to the figures published by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, there are now eighty six cotton mills in operation in the Southern States. These are distributed as follows:—

States.	Mills.	Spindles.	Average yarn	Cotton spun.
Virginia	10	33,060	15¾	4,010 000
North Carolina	17	24,249	10½	3,537,000
South Carolina	6	31,588	13⅝	4.174,100
Georgia	20	69,782	12⅝	10,864,350
Alabama	8	25,196	17	2,820,596
Mississippi	6	8,752	9	1,457,000
Texas	4	8,528	9½	1,372,104
Arkansas	2	924	8½	258,400
Tennessee	10	13,720	10	1,847,200
Kentucky	3	6,264	10	1,075,000

It will thus be seen that the eighty-six mills run 215,000 spindles altogether, and work up nearly 41,500 000 pounds of cotton a year, which is certainly a most encouraging start, taking into consideration the condition of the country and the depressing consequences of the failure of the crop in 1866 and 1867.

English Bankrupts are by no means scarce There were 9195 cases in bankruptcy in England and Wales last year. Of these 3193 were in the London Court, 1841 in the Provincial District Courts, and 4161 in the County Courts. Of the total number, 817 adjudications were on the petition of the creditor, 6679 on the petition of a debtor, 1152 by registrars at the prisons, 532 on petitions *in forma pauperis*, and 15 on judgment debtor summonses. The gross produce realized from bankrupt estates was £852,039 11s. of which creditors' assignees realized £542,309 8s. 11d., and the official assignees, £309,730 2s. 1d.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N NINTH and 1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of STERLING & WILDMAN, 3 27 6t No. 110 S. THIRD Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition in April, at the 16th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street. The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel; designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and lithographs. All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work in their possession executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches. 3 24 7t

A prize offered for the best original picture. Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th

NOTICE.—BAPTIST MASS MEETING. —A meeting of all the Baptists of Philadelphia will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 31, at 7½ o'clock, at First Church, BROAD and ARCH Streets to consider the subject of City Missions. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. All are invited. 3 30 2t

DON'T FORGET THAT JAMES E. MURLOCH, Esq., will read a Choice Selection from distinguished authors THIS EVENING, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, for the benefit of ADAM LODGE, No 61, I. O. O. F. Tickets only 50 cents. Every ticket secures a seat. 1t*

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted. By order of the Board, 3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. March 11 1869. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 3 11 thstu9t Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 815 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS Chemist. Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 24 tuthis

A WORD FOR EVERYBODY.

The man who deals in lumber,
The man who drives a team,
The people without number
Who make and eat ice cream;
The folks who dig potatoes
From largely-yielding rows,
And those who raise tomatoes—
All need substantial clothes.

The folks who go by railroad,
And those who stay at home,
Those who go not anywhere,
And those who love to roam;
The men who live in the country,
The men who live in town,
Can all buy elegant clothing
At our HALL so BIG and BROWN.

From every prosperous section
Of all the country round,
From busy multitudes of men
Rings out the cheerful sound;
From every happy household
The men and boys all call—
Oh, send us more of those splendid clothes
From the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL.

Large and small communities in town, city, village, and country are rapidly acting on the important discovery that the path to happiness, usefulness, and respectability lies through the adornment of the outer man in a full suit, cheap for cash, of the magnificent masculine raiment of

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, March 31, 1869.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

3 30 6t PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 1f

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS. Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKERS & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES, Full guarantee and moderate prices. 1 23 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with half spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

Owner and Sole Manufacturer,

3 8stu6m No. 120 South SECOND Street.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Of the United States,

On the 31st day of December, 1868.

Capital Stock paid up, and the certificates therefor deposited with Insurance Department as security to policy holders (legal interest only allowed, which the capital earns itself)	$100,000 00
Real Estate held, unincumbered	1,072,512 08
Cash on hand and in banks	218,441 54
Deferred Premiums (estimated)	690 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission	344,219 00
Loans secured by bond and first mortgages upon unincumbered real estate worth double amount loaned	4,086,318 00
U. S., State, and City stocks	1,221,539 25
Loans amply secured by U. S. Stock	51,200 00
Interest on investments due	31,847 15
All other property (estimated)	15,000 00
	$7,721,077 02
Losses due, unpaid, or contested	None
Adjusted losses not yet due	$108,820 00
Losses reported, not acted on	59,707 00
Amount of all other claims (estimated)	30,000 00
Premiums reserved, ALL CASH	4,479,196 61
Interest received on investments	351,678 43
Income from all other sources	6,282 42
Losses during the year, and which accrued prior to the year	766 182 63
Return Premiums	917,927 28
Dividends paid during the year	927,587 28
Expenses, including commissions, salaries, medical fees, rent, printing, advertising, stationery, postage, exchange, etc	687,941 15
Taxes, licenses, and all other expenditures of the Society	165,966 58

State of New York, county of New York, ss:

Be it remembered, that on this 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Assurance Society on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of over five millions of dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1869.

(SEAL)

(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner for Pennsylvania In New York.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY offers to the public all the real advantages which can with safety be conceded by any Company.

Its resources embrace nearly Nine Millions of Dollars Cash Assets.

Its annual income now amounts to the princely sum of Five and a Half Million Dollars.

Its annual business now exceeds $52,000,000.

Its investments are confined by law to the most solid and reliable securities.

Its thrift and progress are unparalleled in the whole history of Life Insurance.

It is purely Mutual in Principle.

All the profits of the Society are annually divided among the policy-holders, and may be used to reduce their second and subsequent annual premiums.

Profits may also be applied in these five modes:—

1. Permanent Increase of Policy.
2. Term Increase of Policy.
3. Permanent Reduction of Premium.
4. Term Reduction of Premium.
5. Limitation of Number of Premiums to to be paid.

Its liberality to its members is bounded only by the limit of prudence and perfect security.

It deals only in Cash, neither receiving notes nor paying them out in lieu of cash when its policies become claims.

The general average of all State Insurance Reports shows that, in every desirable feature, The Equitable stands in the very front rank.

It issues all the most desirable kinds of Life and Endowment Policies consonant with safety and the welfare of the insured.

Such policies may be drawn in favor of the assured, or of relatives, or of creditors, or others, with profits; and, after the specified time, have a cash value of a very considerable proportion of the amount of premiums thereon paid. Policies in Note Companies have, comparatively, no cash value whatever.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Years.	No. of Policies Issued.	Sum Assured.	Income.	Assets.
1859, 5 mos	277	$1,178,000 00	$22,514 00	$120,772 00
1860	612	1,908,500 00	77,424 00	162,618 00
1861	673	1,818,750 00	107,647 00	210,636 00
1862	1,233	2,853,450 00	174,016 00	332 298 00
1863	1,623	4,591,900 00	308,471 00	544 714 00
1864	2,873	8,758 550 00	613,491 00	1,017,977 00
1865	3,425	13,748,650 00	971,505 75	1 586,523 95
1866	7,245	30,072,450 00	2,069 070 00	3,077,788 00
1867	10 839	47,020 134 00	4,500,000 00	7,000,000 00
*1868	13,000	52,000,000 00	5,500,000 00	9,000,000 00

* Fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1869.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

For an agency or a policy apply to

BETTS & REGISTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 432 CHESNUT Street,

3 30 tuths3trp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY C. GOWEN,

(LATE OF COCHRAN, GOWEN & CO.),

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 111 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.

Gold and Government Securities Dealt In.

New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite especial attention to their large stock of

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

Fine Vest Chains and Leontines,

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND WORK of the latest designs.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc 3 27]

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. Corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu]

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

rp **No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.**

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1830.)

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF

HARDWARE!!!

HENRY L. ELDER & SON,

No. 1321 MARKET Street.

2700 kegs Nails, Brads, and Spikes, $5 per keg.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete, 75 cents.
5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, 36 cents per dozen.
365 dozen 3-inch Narrow Butts, 65 cents per dozen pair.
419 dozen 3x3 Broad Butts, $1·20 per dozen pair.
OLIVER AMES' No. 2 Shovels, $12·50 per dozen.
A large assortment of HARDWARE at low prices. 3 2 tuths2m4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES.

The largest stock and greatest variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES For table use in this city is to be found in our establishment.

No expense or trouble is spared to meet the wants of our customers. Everything is sold at the lowest cash prices. Orders promptly attended to, and goods packed securely for any part of the country, and delivered free of charge to any depot or steamboat.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE House at CHESNUT HILL. Apply to E. L. BOUDINOT, No. 418 WALNUT Street. 3 17 wfm6t*

FIXTURES OF A DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, No. 820 S. THIRD Street. 1t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24] BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 17 12t*

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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

We invite attention to a

REMARKABLY CHEAP LINE

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Heavy Lyons Gros Grains at $2, to the Richest Goods Imported.

Always in stock, the very favorite make of

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The reputation heretofore enjoyed by our house for the best SILKS, at lowest prices, shall be fully maintained in the future. Our purchases being very large, we have effected favorable arrangements with importers, by which the utmost advantage in quality and price is guaranteed to our patrons.

HAMRICK & COLE,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

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PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE FACT THAT

MOURNING GOODS

Of Every Variety

ARE BEING OPENED DAILY, PURCHASED ENTIRELY FOR CASH,

And Offered at Prices as Low

AS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS CAN BE FOUND AT ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY. 3 6 stuth3t 4p

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Central Location.

Large Well Lighted Store.

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Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable

Silks and Dress Goods,

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Has now open for examination,

HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

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The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in

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Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY fo CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL IN DUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

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Have now open a large and well-selected stock of the latest styles of

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And which will be sold at the lowest market rates. [3 30 tuths3t

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BOYS THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE OR FOR BUSINESS.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 7.

For circulars apply to 4 8 tf REV. T. W. CATTELL.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Women Rule" at the Arch.

Much interest has been excited among the regular theatre goers by the announcement of a new five-act comedy by a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar at the Arch, and there was a general feeling among those who are interested in the drama that there was still some hope for legitimate dramatic art when a gentleman like Judge Brewster undertook to throw his experiences of human life and character into such a form as this. There are so many nice points involved, however, in the construction of a first-rate acting comedy, that even such a life-long student of the foibles and follies of humanity as Colonel William B. Mann might be excused if he did not achieve an entire success on his first attempt. Success at the bar of the Quarter Sessions and on the stage of the Arch are two different things, and one does not by any means include the other, as the somewhat unenthusiastic reception of Mr. John O'Byrne's comedy sufficiently demonstrated last evening. If we were at all curious to know what that naughty, naughty man, Charley Brooke, would have to say on such a promising subject as *Women Rule*, we were doomed to disappointment, so far as obtaining any new idea or opinions is concerned. The opinions of William Wheeler Hubbell, Esq., with regard to the superiority of the sex feminine are evidently sufficiently pronounced; but he has not, in this comedy, been able to express them with the desired lucidity. The language of the play is always elegant, and often forcible—indeed, we could expect nothing else than this from our "silver-tongued" orator, Dan Dougherty, Esq.

The impression left on our mind by *Women Rule* is that Mr. Lucas Hirst, to rest his weary brain after the labors of the day, went one evening to see John Brougham's *Lottery of Life*. When "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," settled upon his eyelids, he dreamed of all the old comedies he had ever seen: these gradually resolved themselves into a single five act piece, in which, after the manner of dreams, was mingled certain Quarter Sessions experiences and dim recollections of John Brougham's wayward fantasy. Up rose the sun, and up rose Lucas, determined that the public should have the benefit of this grand, and—under the circumstances we are justified in saying—visionary idea. The result may be seen by a visit to the Arch this evening, when *Women Rule* will be performed for the second time on any stage.

The comedy is defective in its plot, which is so much involved that it is scarcely possible to tell what the story is, or whether there is any story at all. Judge Cadwalader evidently has no idea of dramatic point or effect, and the characters often wander about in the most aimless manner, and the scenes and acts conclude in very inartistic style by the characters suddenly stopping in the middle of their conversation, and placidly walking off the stage, just when the audience is all eyes and ears to know what is to be the result of all the talkee-talkee. Mr. Edward Ingersoll, however, has given one scene, where a couple of bashful lovers are left alone with each other, each being afraid to speak first, which is effective, especially in contrast to the rest of the piece. The situation is not altogether a novel one, but the excellent acting of Mr. Everly and Mrs. Creese made it amusing, and it excited the loudest laughter and applause of the evening.

In *Women Rule* Judge Stroud has given us a representative of the women's rights movement—a sort of compromise between Mrs. Jellyby and Mrs. Cady Stanton—who is the moving spirit of the piece. For the other characters, we have the irascible old baronet, whose physiognomy has graced the stage for so many years; a meek-spirited nephew who wishes to marry the milk-and-water ward against the baronet's consent; the false heir to the estate, and the real heir, who has hitherto figured in the humble capacity of secretary, and who steps in at the nick of time to oust the pretender and assert his rights; a smart widow who is up to all the tricks of wicked men in this wicked world; the hen-pecked husband of the strong-minded lady; their booby son, and finally the indispensable valet and the pert chambermaid.

We regret that we cannot pronounce Mr. Cassidy's comedy an entire success. The dialogue is so well written, and so much genuine ability is shown, that the dramatic weaknesses of the piece are the more deplorable.

The Arch street company did their best with the piece, and if success were possible they would have achieved it. Previous to the performance Mrs. Drew delivered a prologue which was rather more complimentary to the females of Greece and Rome than to those of our own day and country. It was pleasantly written, however, and gracefully delivered, serving the principal end of a prologue, to put the audience in a favorable mood for the reception of the comedy.

The cast of Mr. Binney's comedy of *Women Rule* was as follows:—"Mrs. Winslove," Mrs. Drew; "Lord Winterby," Mr. Mackay; "Henry," his nephew, Mr. Everly; "Valentine," his secretary, Mr. Barton Hill; "Philip Landoff," Mr. Craig; "Old Payksan," Mr. Wallis; "Young Payksan," Mr. Meagher; "Margin," "Henry's" valet, Mr. Hemple; "Mr. Wright," a solicitor, Mr. Snyder; "Mrs. Payksan," Mrs. Maeder; "Emily Meadows," Mrs. Creese; "Queen," "Mrs. Winslove's" maid, Miss Davenport.

"Miriam's Crime" at the Walnut.

Last evening the Walnut was filled to overflowing, to witness the first appearance upon an American stage of three English artistes—Miss Jennie and Miss Lizzie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers. Previous to the extravaganza of *Ixion*, which was announced as the great attraction of the evening, Mr. H. T. Craven's drama of *Miriam's Crime* was presented for the first time here, with Miss Lizzie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers in the leading characters. The plot of this little sketch is far from being tedious, and altogether it is superior in interest and merit to many plays which are palmed off upon the theatre-goer of the present day as master-pieces of dramatic art. The incidents turn upon the burning of a will by "Miriam," who commits this reprehensible act, the will being entirely in her own favor, for the sake of a young scapegrace whom she loves, but loves in vain. But immediately thereafter a long lost brother of the testator turns up alive, having served out a full term of transportation for forgery. He assumes possession of the property, to the consternation of everybody except "Biles," his "professional man;" "Miriam" and the youth who had anticipated the fortune are ignominiously turned out of doors, and things get mixed up most grievously. "Miriam" finally seeks refuge with the former landlady of "Biles," and there, in one of his private boxes, she discovers still another will by which the youth in whose behalf she has made such an ill-starred sacrifice is made the heir of the disputed property. This, of course, again turns everything topsy-turvy, the returned convict is obliged to vacate; and the fortunate youth, having been jilted by his sweetheart under the belief that he was penniless, abandons his abandoned ways and takes "Miriam" to his heart. The character of "Biles," the "professional man," is the most marked and original in the play, and in the hands of Mr. Rogers it is developed into a striking piece of low comedy acting. "Biles" is always drunk, and Mr. Rogers' inebriation is a creation of his own, sufficiently novel to be characteristic, and, what is still more to the purpose, exceedingly grotesque and laughter provoking. In short, Mr. Rogers displays the instincts and teachings of an excellent comedian, and takes rank at the outset of his career in Philadelphia as a favorite. Miss Lizzie Willmore's "Miriam" was, on the whole, well acted, and secured for her a very favorable reception; while the support given by the members of the regular company was quite creditable.

After the drama the audience, not at all impatient for the change, was favored with the first representation, in this city, of Burnand's world-renowned burlesque of

"Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel."

The author of this extravaganza has taken as wild and bold a flight as the librettist who concocted *Orphee* for Offenbach. The story is familiar to all students of mythology. Ixion, King of Thessaly, having married Dia, the daughter of Deioneus, after pledging his kingly honor to make a substantial present to his father-in-law, obliges that personage to resort to force before he can secure the gift. Under the mask of friendship, Deioneus is invited to a feast by Ixion, and, being taken unawares, is hurled into a burning pit. For this combination of treachery and cruelty he is ostracized by his fellow-men, when Jupiter takes compassion upon his wretchedness, invites him up to heaven and gives him a seat at the table of the gods. Ixion, however, is a confirmed reprobate, and avails himself of the opportunity to tamper with the affections of Juno, to the disgust of the whole tribe of Olympians and the anger of great Jove himself. He finally disports himself so shamefully that he is conducted to the warmer realms of Pluto, where he is bound to a perpetually-revolving wheel, and thus, through all eternity, expiates his presumptuous offense.

On this mythological legend, the burlesque of *Ixion; or, The Man at the Wheel* is based, and like all similar contortions with which playgoers are familiar, every leading incident in Ixion's career is turned to the best and most extravagant account. Yet a single representation of the piece does not convince us that the material has been put to the most available use, despite the incontestable fact that the burlesque has enjoyed such a run in England as to have numbered the thousandth night. The most striking weakness of the production, however, is the neglect of those who have prepared it for the American stage to localize the puns, the force of many of which are lost upon a Philadelphia audience. Notwithstanding this defect, the whole affair has great intrinsic merit, and cannot fail to secure in this city, as it has already secured in New York, a long run. In fact, no such fate awaits it as befell the unhappy Deioneus, who "lost his head and couldn't keep his legs." In these days legs will uphold almost anything upon the stage, and as legs were by no means regarded as too delicate for exposure on Mount Olympus, they are not held in more delicate esteem in this mimic resort of the gods. The mock Olympus is excellently produced at the Walnut, the scenery throughout the burlesque being exceedingly novel and picturesque. Then there is the powerful accessory of a rattling medley of popular airs, "Tommy Dodd" and "Up in a Balloon" being mingled in scandalous confusion with the scores of some of the *maestros* of the art divine; while, as a fitting climax to this ridiculous jumble, gods and goddesses disport themselves as though gods and goddesses were called into being for the sole purpose of shuffling their legs, as doubtless they were.

We can only speak in terms of commendation of the performances of Miss Jennie Willmore as "Ixion," Miss Lizzie Willmore as "Juno," and Mr. Felix Rogers as "Minerva." The latter personation was fully equal in grotesqueness to that of "Biles," which is saying a great deal. The two Willmores are unquestionably well schooled in the art of burlesque acting, and are sufficiently extravagant, without descending to the reproach of coarseness—the greatest stumbling-block in the way of the burlesque actor. They were well supported by the members of the stock company, especially for a first performance. With two or three repetitions, the latter will doubtless become at home on Mount Olympus, and then *Ixion* will be booked for a run as long as its legs will carry it, and they are numerous enough and sufficiently exposed to carry it a long way.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the combined troupes of Max Maretzek and Max Strakosch will open to-morrow evening for a season of nine nights and two matinees. Donizetti's opera of *Belisario* will be given to-morrow, *Ernani* on Thursday, and *Il Prophete* on Friday. This brief season will afford our opera-goers a last opportunity to hear Miss Kellogg and Madame La Grange, who will shortly sail for Europe, the former to remain for several years. It is probable that Madame La Grange will never return to this country. The subscription price for the nine nights is $12.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with a number of novel and interesting features introduced, will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jennie Willmore, and Miss Lizzie Willmore will appear this evening in the drama of *Miriam's Crime* and the burlesque of *Ixion*.

AT THE ARCH the new comedy of *Women Rule* will be performed this evening.

On Thursday Mrs. Thayer, the popular "old woman" of the Arch, will have a benefit, when the comedy of *Everybody's Friend*, with Mr. Craig as "Major Wellington De Boots," also *Domestic Economy* and *Romeo and Juliet*, will be performed.

Mr. Adam Everly's benefit is announced for Saturday. The drama of *Strathmore* and the comedy of *Helping Hands* will be presented. Mr Everly is one of the most esteemed members of the Arch street company, and we hope he will have a full house.

On Monday next Robertson's new comedy of *School* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey achieved a decided success last evening. The entertainment presented by these performers is elegant and amusing, and we commend them to the public.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given this evening, at Concert Hall, under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, who will be assisted by Madame Mozart, Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. William Hartman, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and Mr. Thomas A'Becket, Jr. The programme will embrace selections from the best composers, and a fine entertainment may be expected.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon. The following programme will be presented:—

Overture, *La Dame Blanche* (by request), A. F. Boieldieu; Concerto for Slide Trombone, F. David, performed by William Brueckner; Dividenden "Walts" (first time), John Strauss; Allegretto from 7th Sinfonie, Beethoven; Overture, *Semiramide* (by request), Rossini; Grand Selection from *L'Africains*, Meyerbeer; Donnerwetter "Galop" (first time), F. Sekat.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., will give a reading from the most popular poets this evening at Horticultural Hall. Mr. Murdoch's abilities as a reader are well know, and a refined and intellectual entertainment may be expected.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from* $6 *upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, BUT EVERY DAY, Polite and gentlemanly salesmen, *thoroughly educated in the business*, are paying every attention to customers, strangers and others who call to purchase or examine the unapproachable assortment of Spring Clothing, now open, for sale by CHARLES STOKES & Co., CONTINENTAL HOTEL Building, No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, BUT EVERY DAY, The click of the cutters' shears is heard in the busy customer department, where the *first artists in the country* are fashioning those elegant garments so eagerly sought after by gentlemen of taste and refinement in this city and elsewhere.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, BUT EVERY DAY, Is displayed for the inspection of the public, counters heaped with choice styles of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING of all colors, kinds, and fashions suitable for the present season. *Our clothing is made in* PHILADELPHIA, *under our personal superintendence.*

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, BUT EVERY DAY, Crowds flock to No. 824 CHESNUT Street, convinced that though the establishment "*is no big*" *enough to accommodate the whole city at once* yet it is well stocked with such goods as will satisfy the most fastidious or economical in clothing.

We challenge honorable competition.

COME! COME! COME! NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, BUT EVERY DAY. ADMISSION FREE.

TAILORING AN ART.—William H. Taylor, No. 132 S Fourth street, has an opening every day of the most elegant Spring Goods, imported expressly for his own trade. Mr. Taylor is one of the most exquisite fashioners in the country. His cutters are perfect artists. A fit at his establishment is guaranteed.

CONTINUATION SALE OF BEST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, comprising a full and general assortment.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SPRING SALE OF FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
Have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store,
ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

KITCHEN—WHITE.—On the 28th instant, at Fifth Street M. E. Church, by Rev. J. Todd, Mr. SAMUEL E. KITCHEN to Miss ANNIE M. WHITE, youngest daughter of the late John White, Esq., both of this city.

PILLING—BUTTERWORTH.—In West Philadelphia, on the 28th instant, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, Mr. JOHN E. PILLING to Miss JANE BUTTERWORTH, both of Edenfield, Upper Darby, Pa.

DIED.

AHERN.—On the 28th instant, EUGENE AHERN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 809 S. Tenth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DOYLE.—At Frankford, on Saturday, March 27, 1869, JOHN W. DOYLE, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Washington Fire Company, of Frankford, and the stockholders of the Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 148 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DUFF.—On the 28th instant, after a lingering illness ANNA E., daughter of John L. and Catherine A. Duff.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Committee and Faculty of the Girls' Normal School, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2025 Green street, on Thursday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

FURMAN.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. AMANDA S. FURMAN, wife of E. W. Furman, and daughter of Mr. Benjamin Talley, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 706 Ulrick street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HUGHES.—On the 29th instant, ALICE E., wife of Isaac W. Hughes, M. D., and daughter of the late Charles G. Donnel.

The remains will be taken to Sunbury for interment, on Wednesday evening, at 10 o'clock.

STEINMEIYER.—On the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the morning, E. TH. STEINMEIYER, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1715 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

WITMER.—Mrs. ELIZABETH WITMER, on the 29th instant, daughter of the late Adam Eckfeld, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Wiegand, No. 1000 Walnut street, on Thursday morning, April 1 Services at the house at 11 o'clock precisely.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Conference Committee on the Tenure-of-Office Bill—Buchanan's Administration.

ANOTHER LOCAL MYSTERY.

The Letters of a Past Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution, the letter of Mr. Cass giving his reasons for resigning as a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, and also Mr. Buchanan's reply.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate message announcing the committee of conference on the Tenure-of Office bill.

Mr. Butler moved to agree to the request for a committee of conference.

Mr. Schenck moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, which motion, he remarked, had precedence over every other motion.

Mr. Wood moved that the House insist on its disagreement.

Mr. Schenck's motion was lost—yeas, 60; nays, 106.

The House then voted to insist on its disagreement, and agreed to the committee of conference, and Messrs. Butler, Washburn, and Bingham were appointed as said committee.

A joint resolution was adopted to adjourn the session of Congress on April 6 at 12 M.

Another Mystery.

This afternoon the bodies of a woman and two children were found in the dwelling No. 315 Dudson street. It is supposed that the deceased came to their death by violence. The report of the affair has just arrived as we go to press, and it will be impossible for us to give the particulars.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE ARTS.—Extraordinary opportunity for purchasing American Oil Paintings, by auction. Collection belonging to the American Art Gallery, N. Y., numbering over 200 gems, by native artists, will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street (where they are now on view), Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 31, April 1 and 2.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1238 RIDGE AVENUE. With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country. 3 4thstu] E. S. EARLEY

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS!—CARPETS!
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
Spring Importation of Carpetings.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,
FRENCH CHENILLE, AXMINSTER, AND ROYAL WILTON,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 3-4 wide.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.
THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS, VENETIANS for Halls and Stairs; DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc.
Cocoa Mattings, Fresh Canton Mattings,
ALL WIDTHS.
English and American Oil Cloths.
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JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
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A NEW ERA IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869,
JOHN WANAMAKER
WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, AS A FINEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGE BROWNSTONE BUILDINGS
(FORMERLY HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S),
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
BUSINESS WILL BE COMMENCED ON THE ABOVE DAY WITH AN
EXPOSITION
OF THE FIRST STOCK OF ELEGANT GARMENTS AND PIECE GOODS FOR
CUSTOM WORK.
This stock has been for some time preparing in New York and our own city, and will embrace all the
FINEST SPRING IMPORTATIONS & HOME MANUFACTURES,
In the piece, for orders and ready-made in a FINER CLASS OF CLOTHING than ever before sold in Philadelphia.
THE ENTIRE PUBLIC INVITED TO EXAMINE.
The Ladies will be interested in the
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
WHICH IS A PROMINENT FEATURE. 3 27tf

MANTILLA OPENING.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
PARIS MANTILLAS AND DRESSES
ALSO,
WALKING SUITS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLES AND MATERIALS.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
CHESNUT Street, Above Broad.
IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL FULL IMPORTATION OF
BRETTLE'S BRITISH HOSIERY,
(THE BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED), WE HAVE ALL THE
BEST MAKES OF GERMAN HOSIERY,
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For The Evening Telegraph.

SHERIDAN'S LAST RIDE.

BY SHENANDOAH.

I.

On the Wichata, at break of day,*
The Cheyenne chieftain's village lay;
The remnant small of a mighty band,
Now scattered and torn like the sifted sand;
The wandering winds with warnings wake
The ghosts of his murdered kin,† who spake:—
"Fly! fly! for the morn bringeth fresh dismay
From Sheridan ninety miles away."

II.

A thousand horsemen, with weapons bright
In the frore and frosted morning light,
Ride over the frosty-sheeted ground
With a shuddering, smouldering, sullen sound;
They have seen the tents in the night's cold noon,
And backward ride 'neath the veiled moon,
Prepared to pounce, like a bird of prey,
On the fated village at break of day.

III.

The Indian sire saw the countless throng
Like the trees of the forest, many and strong;
He stood like a hunted hind at bay,
Then sent this message without delay:—
"Ye are many, and we are few;
Ye can drink our blood as the sun the dew,
But we have our women and children small,
A hundred and thirteen souls in all;
My handful of warriors are strong and brave,
They will fight my helpless people to save;
There's no fear in the chieftain's eye,
I cannot fight, for I will not lie.
I came with this pledge only yesterday,
From the father ninety miles away."

IV.

No answer came: in another breath
They swept to their wretched work of death
With a maddening shout and deafening yell,
Like the dire and dreadful fiends of hell;
And babes from their mothers' breasts were torn,
And sires were scalped in the light of morn.
The ground was crimsoned with their blood,
And the river reddened with its flood.
Mangled forms lay bleeding and bare,
With a ghostly, ghastly, sickening glare;
And one rode foremost among them all,
Urging them on with shout and call,
On a foaming charger that seemed to say,
"I have brought you Custer all the way
At the head of a thousand armed men,
With orders traced with a bloody pen,
These trembling mothers and babes to slay,
From Sheridan, ninety miles away."‡

V.

Alas! alas! for the deeds that were done
That day at the rising of the sun;
The tongue shall falter, the pen shall fail,
And lips grow white when they tell the tale
How friend and foe on the field did lie,
All mangled and mingled to faint and die;
The victors, panting their fame to spread,
Gave no heed to the dying, no thought to the dead.
Great God! was there none their hands to stay,
With Sheridan ninety miles away?

VI.

Their cruel and thirsty carnage o'er,
Backward the warriors ride once more;
They pilfered the lightning from the skies
And flooded the country with flaming lies,
In these words blazoned all over the land:—
"We have met a hostile Indian band
Five hundred, counting women and all,
A hundred warriors armed did fall;
The frontier's safe, for we gained the day
With Sheridan ninety miles away."

VII.

There was joy in the camp of Sheridan
When the branded minions appeared again,
With their Osage allies,‡ drunken with blood,
And the liquid hell-fire's maddening flood,
Came leaping and shouting around the fire
With the gory scalp of the Indian sire;
Like demons they danced till the dawn of day,
And Sheridan there, not a word to say.

VIII.

The maiden moon took time to unfold
Her silvery bow to a disc of gold,
When Sheridan rode, 'neath her shining shield,
Seeking his dead on the bloody field;
Their souls like a vapor before his eyes
Arose, with a shivering, sad surprise,
To show where their forms were shrouded in blood,
The prey of the wolves and the vulture's food.
Fifteen days did brave Elliott lay, ‡
And Sheridan ninety miles away.

IX.

All honor to those who with sword or pen
Rise up to defend the rights of men,
Who succor the weak and battle the strong,
Sustaining the right, denouncing the wrong,
Who would fly the Indian's life to save
From the lawless murderers' conquering glaive;
But chiefly honor the glorious three,§
The valiant sons of a nation free.
One, far in the fiery, flaming south,
Who flew to rescue from death's dark mouth
The hunted few of an Indian band,
When the Texan Rangers were close at hand;
And him, the special and martyred one,
Whose name now shines like the flaming sun,
And him, the youngest whom gold could not buy,
The glorious "white man that would not lie,"
These, these, would have rushed the carnage to stay,
Had they been a thousand miles away.

X.

But for this deed, this one without a name,
Columbia bendeth her forehead in shame;
And the blood that was shed one name shall efface,
When the angel of fame on her scroll doth trace
The deeds of the great, the wise, and the good,
Then this day's work will be well understood;
And over it all with a burning pen,
Erasing the record of Sheridan,
Write, Moke-tá-va-tá who dared to die,
Rather than basely utter a lie,
Whose pleading women and children were slain,
In the light of morn, on the bloody plain,
By a mounted host of merciless men,
Under orders traced with a faithless pen.
Making this a "St. Bartholomew's day,"¶
And Sheridan ninety miles away.

NOTES.

*First Stanza.—The Cheyenne Chieftain Moke-ta-va-ta, or Black Kettle. The most remarkable man of the age for magnanimity, generosity, integrity, and courage. His fame as an orator was widely known. He was great in council, and his word was law. Hundreds of the whites are indebted to him for their lives. At Sand creek, Colorado, in the fall of 1864, while in the employ of the Government, and under the protection of its flag, he was attacked, and one hundred and twenty of his men, women, and children murdered. On that occasion, with only forty-five warriors, he made a fight unparalleled in history. He held Chivington's seven hundred men at bay for seven hours, and carried to a place of safety three hundred of his women and children—twenty of his braves and his own wife pierced with a dozen bullets. Previous to the conflict, after his two brothers had been shot down and cut to pieces before his eyes, while approaching the troops to notify them of the friendly character of the Indians, he aided three white men to escape from his village, one a soldier. They were his guests, whom he suspected of being spies, but did not know it, and they are now living, to the immortal fame and honor of the chieftain. From Sand creek he fled to the Sioux camp, where it was determined to make war upon the whites in retaliation. He protested against interfering with women and children, and insisted upon fighting the men: he was overruled. Thereupon he resigned his office as chief and assumed the garb of a brave. He soon after made peace for his tribe, which was faithfully kept until the burning of their village two years afterwards. A war again ensued, in which he took no part, having promised never again to raise his hand against the whites. He was the first to meet the Peace Commission. His many services and virtues

"Plead like angels, trumpet tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

†The same; his murdered kin.

One hundred and twenty of his men, women, and children were assassinated at Sand creek, and mutilated in the most horrible and disgusting manner, and at Pawnee Fork, two years after, when the Cheyenne village was burned, an orphan, an idiotic Indian girl, nine years of age, was outraged and murdered.

‡VII Stanza—Their Osage allies.

Osage Indians, who constituted a portion of Sheridan's command, and were employed against the Cheyennes. Even Chevington had a better sense of propriety or expediency, for when he started out to destroy Moke-ta-va-ta's village he declined the proffered services of the Ute Indians, inveterate enemies of the Cheyennes. In this, as well as in the fact that he did not budge an inch from Sand creek until he had cared for and removed his wounded and dead forty miles to Fort Lyon, he deserves commendation, for he

"Not being the worst, stands in some meed of praise."

‡VIII Stanza—Fifteen days after the attack upon the village, the destruction of life and property, and the shooting of hundreds of ponies, the troops marched back to Camp Supply, reporting Major Elliott and seventeen of his men missing, their fate unknown. After waiting fifteen days, the bodies of these men were cared for. It seems that Elliott and his men, doubtless ignorant of the real character of the Indian village, disdaining to molest the women and children or property, engaged in a hand to hand encounter with the warriors. Not being sustained by the command, otherwise employed, they were cut off and and abandoned.

§IX Stanza—The glorious three.

Major-General George H. Thomas, who commanded at Camp Cooper, Texas, some ten years ago, made a forced march of one hundred miles with one hundred and twenty cavalry, to protect a village of Camanches from Baylor and three thousand Rangers that were marching to destroy them. General Thomas was successful. He then marched in the rear of the Indians hundreds of miles to shield them from the Texans. This gallant and chivalric officer has recently, to the shame and disgrace of the Government, had Sheridan promoted over him.

Major-General John Sedgwick, who fell during the war of the Rebellion, rendered similar service on the Plains in the defense of the Arrapahoes at about the same time; and Colonel Edward W. Wynkoop five years later in behalf of the Cheyennes. This young officer is often spoken of by the Indians as the "Tall chief that don't lie."

Other officers might be mentioned for similar services, among them Generals Z. Taylor, W. S. Harney, and Alfred H. Terry. The last mentioned, two years ago, with a strong head, heart, and hand, squelched a conspiracy in Montana to exterminate the Crow Indians; again, the next summer, flying across the plains and up the Missouri river as fast as steam could carry him, to rescue a Sioux village from the border settlers—just removed from the command of the Department of Dacotah to make room for Hancock, whose blundering has already cost the country a dishonorable conflict with Indians, hundreds of lives, and millions of dollars.

Captain Silas S. Soule and Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, in Oregon ten years since, might also be referred to in this connection.

¶X Stanza—"St. Bartholomew's day." On St. Bartholomew's day, 24th of August, 1572, during the reign of Charles IX, a massacre of the Huguenots took place in Paris, followed by others in the different cities and provinces of France. Thousands were assassinated. Three officers, Henri de Savoie, Governor of Provence; the Viscount D'Orthez, Governor of Bayonne; and St. Heran, Governor of Auvergne, refused to obey the orders of the king. At the Sand creek massacre, before referred to, there were three officers who protested against attacking the Indians, Captain S. S. Soule and Lieutenants Cramer and Baldwin. Soule was afterwards assassinated in Denver, Colorado, for his efforts to save the Indians on the field and his evidence afterwards. At the massacre of the Wishata, there was none to protest, no, not one. This affair claps the climax in atrocity, cowardice, and infamy; it stands by itself, without a single redeeming feature to relieve it of its damning blackness. Now, as a consequence, the nation must be prepared to gather its harvest of death and dishonor. It cannot be otherwise; the Indians will make common cause against us. They must do it, and no man of honor can blame them for so doing. No people ever lived and suffered who had a greater necessity or better cause for war than the Indians have to-day. And the blood that will be lost and treasure expended will be the result of the folly and atrocity of our army on the frontier, and the failure of the American Congress to legislate in such a manner as to remove the ban of outlawry from the Indians, the chief and only cause of our difficulties with them. The President, with the best of intentions in the world, contemplates (so reported) calling upon the Society of Friends to aid him in the selection of proper officers for the Indian service. Agents can't make the laws, nor enforce them, until the laws are made and power given them to see that they are rigidly enforced; that is the duty of Congress, and until Congress acts in the matter, trouble will be the consequence. Several noble men and women have also done good service in this cause, among them President U. S. Grant, in his inaugural; Hon. George W. Manypenny, of Ohio; Wendell Phillips, Esq., Colonel William A. Phillips, of Kansas; Mrs. Lydia M. Child, and Mrs. C. F. V. Daniels.

A NOTABLE DISCOVERY.

Remains of an Immense Animal Unearthed.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, March 23.

A curiosity was unearthed three miles west of this city yesterday, in the bluff through which the new grade of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad is being pushed, which will stir the thoughts of savants and others who are fond of delving into the mysteries of palæontology. Along in the afternoon, Mr. C. H. Parker, one of the grade contractors, overheard a laborer remark, "This is a quare piece of wood, anyhow!" The man was holding a large piece of horn or tusk, which had nearly dropped upon his head from the steam shovel. Mr. Parker immediately stopped the shovel, and told his men to take their shovels and dig for more of that "wood." They soon uncovered what was evidently the base of a tusk or horn. The piece was two feet long and four and three-quarter inches in diameter at the larger end. A continuation of it four or five inches long in the earth was also exposed, but it crumbled to dust when touched. This was attached to a mass of dark substance which is thought to be the head of the animal to which it belonged, and which will be dug out to-day. Mr. Parker then hurried to the place at which earth had been dumped by the cars loaded at the spot of discovery, and was so fortunate as to find another section of the tusk two feet long, and tapering to a diameter of two and a half inches. The piece held by the laborer and the larger portion excavated dovetail their broken ends exactly, but two or three feet are lacking in carrying out the symmetry of the tusk to a union with the piece found at the dumping point. The steam shovel, which penetrates two feet of earth, had struck and broken the horn (we call it), and had it not been for the remark of the laborer, discovery of it would not have occurred.

The pieces in possession of Mr. Parker are four and a half feet long, and at least four feet more of this relic of a mammoth of antiquity are missing. So the thing must have been at least eight feet in length when it was upon the live animal. It was found eighteen feet below the surface of the earth, and lay imbedded between strata of blue and yellow clay. Careful search for the missing portions which were carried away by the dirt cars will be made to-day.

The relic is not ivory, it is horn; when scraped has the dark appearance of ox-horn, and emits the odor of burnt horn when fire is applied to it. The pieces are hollow, though portions are filled with what must have been marrow—now in a semi-petrified state. Hopes are entertained of finding a companion to it when the other side of the head is reached. It is evidence that thousands of years ago there existed here animals compared with which the elephants of nowadays are small creatures. Mr. Parker has the pieces described above in his room at the boarding-house of Mrs. Davis, on Fourth street, three doors west of the Pennsylvania House, where they may be seen.

Other discoveries of an interesting description have been made during the progress of the work at the bluff where the above discovery was made. For a distance of several hundred feet the excavation has followed a dark soil buried thirty feet under the present surface, and resembling it, which was in remote ages the real surface of the earth at that place. Upon this stratum of earth numberless pieces of Norway pine, elm, cedar, ash, and hemlock have been found, besides several pieces of what appears to be grape-vine. Dr. Parry has many of these pieces of wood in his possession. In truth, the different strata of earth through which the steam shovel has delved would repay a visit by palæontologists, and afford them new subjects of thought and abundant evidence of ancient life on the earth.

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$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,093,604·26.
Real Estate ..... 36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made ..... 322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company ..... 40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value ..... 1,813·00
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Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital ..... $200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 ..... 479,283·22

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Pedrick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thos. H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gilles Dallett, Edwin Greble, Wm. W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Busby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA:
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ..... 1 083 538·70
PREMIUMS ..... 1,193,833·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·13. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 89

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR ..... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

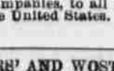
PATENTS.
PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Solicitor of Patents.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth]

PATENT OFFICE.
Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu] N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 im*

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-Pressure Pipe, Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, JOHN B. COPE, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 29

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELIZA E. WILTBERGER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES McILVAIN and WILLIAM VODGES, executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA E. WILTBERGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
3 25 thstu5t* Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF ELI S. BURNETT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment to
JOHN W. SEXTON, No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
HANNAH K. BURNETT, No. 3915 CHESTNUT street, } Executors,
3 9 6t* Philadelphia.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE Estate of Mrs. LYDIA R. BAILEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to
ELLEN M. BAILEY, Administratrix,
2 13t6t No. 26 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 24 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. EDWARD S. CATTELL.

A PRINCE OF SWINDLERS.

Career of the Bigamist "Cunningham," Author of the Latest Rogers Murder Sensation.

Perhaps the most audacious swindler since Cagliostro, is the bigamist Wheeler, *alias* "Cunningham," whose latest exploit, achieved even while he was lying in prison, charged with a heinous crime, was the fooling of all the New York journals, save the *Tribune*, with a bogus confession concerning the Rogers murder, published about two weeks ago. He was brought to trial in the Westchester County Court of Sessions, last Wednesday. The principal witnesses against him were Gilbert Weymar, the father of the Tarrytown girl whom he married first, and Miss Eighmer, the one whom he charged with complicity in the Rogers murder. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of the crime of which he stood accused, without any hesitation. When the verdict had been returned, the Judge asked him what he had to say against the passing of sentence upon him. Cunningham spoke half an hour in reply to the question, and undertook, in vindication of the second marriage, to renarrate the story about the Rogers murder. The Court stopped him, however, before he proceeded far, and pronounced sentence upon him. He was condemned to Sing Sing for five years. Before leaving the court-room, he thanked the Judge for having him so liberally treated in allowing him as much as the law would allow, and the jury for having acted so promptly in the premises. He was yesterday removed from White Plains to Sing Sing. Before going he lavished his farewells affectionately among the White Plains officials, and took occasion to say that after his release he would marry a wife for every month of his confinement. He was asked at court whether he had ever been incarcerated for crime. He refused to reply, but has intimated to his fellow-prisoners that he had been confined on the same charge as that for which he was sentenced, in the States of New Jersey and Michigan. "Cunningham's" real name is Clinton Wheeler. He is a returned Californian, and has, since his return, adopted the name of William Cornell Cunningham. He has a pleasing address, is an accomplished liar and swindler, and a notorious bigamist. He is about fifty-three years of age. In person he is not above the medium size; wears a heavy mass of light-brown hair, with moustaches and chin whiskers of a fiery color. Upon his finger a massive ring has become stationary from long indulgence in its position, and proclaims its owner's wealth and taste. Wheeler has all the manners of a Californian, tinged with a little wildness of look and expression, which often creates an impression that his mind is somewhat astray; but this has not interfered very materially with the success of certain very questionable confidence operations which he has been engaged in at different times within the past six months, and in which he appears to have come off generally with satisfaction to himself and loss to the individuals whom he had inveigled into confidence. He was the only son of a lawyer in Buffalo, N. Y., and emigrated to California in 1857. While in the Golden State he evidently turned his disposition to be friendly with strangers to no small account, for, as subsequent events showed, he acquired a fund of knowledge of persons and particulars of family history which served him in his future operations. Returning to New York some time last summer he boarded for several weeks in the Astor House and French's Hotel, pursuing his adopted profession of swindling the public within the limits of the city and in the suburbs. Among the first places at which any traces can be obtained of his movements is at the house of a Mr. Benson, in York street, Jersey City, where he appeared about the 1st of November last with a wonderful story about a California estate of $75,000, for the transfer of which he possessed the necessary powers. The property he represented had been left by a Mr. Travers, deceased in California, to an aged lady of the same name, who had formerly been an inmate of Mr. Benson's house. The family of the latter were of course thrown into a fever of expectation at the good fortune which had suddenly befallen their friend, and a number of journeys were made in company with Wheeler to her present home. But the all-powerful stranger did not deliver the papers which were to place the fortune in her hands, and suddenly disappeared, after exhausting all efforts to secure an advance of money without success. He appeared soon afterwards at Saddle River, where he visited the house of Mr. John Banta with a story somewhat similar to that upon which he expended his efforts in Jersey City. A little girl, whose parentage was unknown, had been adopted by Mr. Banta, and the pleasing stranger brought her a fortune of $100,000, the papers for the transfer of the property being, in this case, as in the first, in his possession. A daughter of his host attracted the attention of the wealthy Californian, and he made a hasty proposition of marriage, which the young lady, impressed with his apparent wealth, as hastily accepted. Before the engagement had grown to maturity, however, Wheeler disappeared, carrying with him a watch, a considerable amount of money, and some clothing belonging to Mr. Banta. It was ascertained, after his sudden departure, that he had also victimized one or two neighboring farmers with whom he had bargained for the purchase of land. He appeared soon afterwards in Morristown, where he borrowed $400 from Mr. John Ward, a farmer with whom he had entered into negotiations for the purchase of his farm. He was not afterwards seen in that locality. He seems to have suddenly transferred his operations to a new field, as he appeared at this juncture in the vicinity of East Tarrytown, New York. It is at this place that he first adopted the name of Cunningham. He came into the neighborhood where his first matrimonial speculation was made, representing that he had purchased a farm in that locality from a Mrs. Cunningham, the owner, who resides in this city. He had paid $1000, he said, upon the property, and had made his journey up the river for the purpose of viewing his new possessions before completing the purchase. He visited the neighboring farmers with great freedom and condescension, examining their stock and making arrangements for extensive purchases. Among the gentlemen at whose houses he was a guest was a Mr. Weimer, a well-to-do farmer, for whose daughter, Wheeler, or Cunningham, was as he now called, manifested a decided partiality. A proposition for marriage was made and accepted, and the pair were soon united in wedlock, before the limited period which he had fixed upon for the extent of his visit had expired. On the day following the marriage, Cunningham left to come to New York to complete his purchase of the farm, promising to return in a short time to his new wife, when they would at once enter into possession of his property. The owner of the property, Mrs. Cunningham, who resides in Twenty-first street, and with whom it appears the fellow had had some conversation relative to a purchase, did not receive a call from him, however, as he had taken up his course in an entirely opposite direction. He went up the river to Poughkeepsie, from which place he crossed to New Paltz, taking a stage from that place to the interior, searching for opportunities for investment. In the stage, his fellow-companion was a Miss Louisa Ameigh of New Paltz, to whom he proposed marriage before their journey was ended. He was accepted, and he returned to her home in New Paltz a few days afterward and made her his wife. The fame of his wealth had been circulated with great rapidity among the young lady's friends, and Cunningham took occasion to make the most of the credit which it gave him, by purchasing all manner of household articles and clothing, without paying for anything. He obtained by some means advances of money upon them, and having secured all possible pecuniary benefit, he left without notice to his wife or creditors. He visited the house of a Mr. Laird, in Pleasant Valley, Ulster county, a few days afterward, calling himself William White, where he made himself friendly with that gentleman, having known his son intimately in California. Before the lapse of many days he offered his hand to Miss Laird, a daughter of his host, but was rejected. In attempting to get away from this place with a supply of booty, Cunningham found himself watched by suspicious eyes, and he made a journey by night, carpet-bag in hand, through the muddy country roads in endeavoring to escape. He was, however, overhauled by officers before morning and compelled to surrender. He had an examination before Justice Lawrence at Cross River on the 13th of December, when he was committed to the White Plains Jail for trial on a charge of bigamy, the father of Miss Ameigh, as well as Mr. Weimer, appearing against him and identifying him as the husband of their daughters. He left in custody of an officer, informing the crowd who had been called together to witness his examination that he was a Government detective, and would show them speedily for what purpose it was that he married the two women. The developments of his history, his multitudinous falsehoods and swindles during the period over which this sketch extends, lead to the conviction that he is one of the most impudent and persevering of liars, and to the supposition, also, that to his depravity is added a partial insanity which has been the controlling power in his career.—*N. Y. Tribune, March 27.*

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of

Full and Half-Bound

BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St,

3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

Office and Salesroom, First Floor; Warerooms, Up Tairs.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
LOCATED CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

3 24 3m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu2m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthsam

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [328m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT. Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City: Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line: Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 1 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line..11·50 A. M.
Erie Express...11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........................2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..........................4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....................................5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express...................................8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express....................10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..............................12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express...................................3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express................................6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation... 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express....................9·30 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....................................9·10 A. M.
Fast Line..9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....................................12·30 P. M.
Erie Express...4·20 P. M.
Day Express...4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........................9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..........10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..........8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..........9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..........11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........8·30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..........10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..........8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..........7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..........10·35 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........12·35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..........10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..........6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..........7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..........4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:—

29,000 pounds unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States' manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4,000 pounds Blasting Powder (damaged).
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes (damaged).
23,045 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (axles and tires), obtained from breaking up gun-carriages.
20,034 pounds Cast Iron Scrap.
8,464 pounds Cast Iron (field shot and shell).
8,028 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2½x7x8 and 10 feet.
292 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000 pounds Sheet Tin (damaged).
412 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woollen Rags.
1,691 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets (worn and damaged).
70,000 Unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge Box Tins.
70,000 Yards of Grey Webbing, 1 inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins, new, and of good quality.
4,000 Yards of the same, 2 inches wide.
880 Gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 Gross New Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, etc.
23 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast Straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, etc.
A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, etc., for field batteries.
A lot of old Machines, and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Saddlers' Tools.
A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispin, Ordnance Agency, corner Houston and Green streets, New York City; and from the undersigned.

Terms cash. Stores to be removed within ten days.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance,
3 29 6t] Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 590 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,800 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,600 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
78,200 pounds of rifle powder.
119,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of clothing, *new*, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of Clothing and Equipage, unserviceable:—

4550 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1216 Sack Coats, lined.
48 " unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, privates'.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3701 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs " foot

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
3 18 10t] Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
5000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREEN streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

April 1, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising:—2 handsome rosewood parlor suits covered with figured brocatelle; 3 oiled walnut chamber suits; superior library and dining-room furniture; superior rosewood piano-forte; fine French plate mirrors; 3 walnut secretary and bookcases; 12 walnut library chairs; handsome wardrobes; sideboards; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; fine plated ware; china and glassware; fine hair mattresses and feather beds; superior office furniture; superior fire-proof safe, made by T. Dolan; gas-consuming and cooking-stoves; refrigerators; large assortment of tinware; handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets; cabinet maker's bench, etc. etc. 3 30 2t

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 1st and 2d, at [illegible] o'clock, SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, Comprising important parts of TWO PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, [illegible] sold at No. 1231 CHESNUT Street. On free exhibition from Wednesday, 17th instant, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Works of the following eminent artists are included:—

W. Shayer, Sr.,	Boutelle,	Ramsey,
Jacobsen,	Woodwell,	Belows,
De Beul,	Nicholson,	Fairman,
Mechez,	Hamilton,	Brevoort,
Merlo,	Bouchard,	T. Moran,
W. T. Richards	Lambdin,	P. Moran,
Peni Weber,	Duche,	Joseph John,
Yewell,	Pecrus,	Wm. Hart,
J. D. Smillie,	Barland,	Inners,
G. H. Smillie,	Patrois,	Mignot,
Bristol,	De Dreux,	E. D. Lewis,
Parton,	Hilverdink,	Steinicke,
Young,	Sentag,	T. Henry Smith,
Hepham,	Neblig,	De Brackeleer,
E. Moran,	Sully, [3 24 9t]	VanStarkenborgh

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, ETC., FOR CASH.

On Wednesday Morning.

April 7, at 10 o'clock by order of P. C. Ellmaker, United States Marshal, as messenger, under order of court, being the entire stock of the estate of J. Gethman & Co., bankrupts, embracing the usual assortment of goods comprised in the stock of a first-class clothing house. 3 29 8t

ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest of the said J. GUTHMAN & CO. in and to the good-will and fixtures and the unexpired term of lease of store No. 530 Market street, Philadelphia.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 26 5t

ALSO, 10,000 DOZEN GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

embracing full lines of gents', ladies', misses', and children's goods of the best make imported.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS

of a very popular make.

1500 DOZEN AMERICAN HOSIERY,

in plain and ribbed white cotton hose, of a superior make. [3 30 2t

ESTATE OF JOHN B. STEVENSON, JR., In Bankruptcy.

Sale by order of Assignees, through BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., On Friday Morning,

April 2, 1869, commencing at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash, comprising, in part, about

200 pieces printed floor oil cloth, various widths.
A large lot of sized and unsized burlaps.
— pieces carriage oil cloths and printed car lining.
— pieces brown muslins and heavy bagging. [3 24 8t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning [3 27 5t

April 2, at 11 o'clock on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

April 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 30 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOUR VERY LARGE AND FINE FRENCH MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FARREL & HERRING'S BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, PIANO-FORTE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 31, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very large collection of first-class household furniture, including elegant suit oiled walnut and plush parlor furniture; handsome walnut parlor suits; rosewood piano forte; 3 pianos; handsome walnut chamber suits of every description; large double wardrobe; 5 cottage chamber suits; spring, hair, and other mattresses; beds and bedding; china and glassware; extension tables; burglar-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; handsome Brussels, imperial, ingrain, and other carpets; stoves; 14 bales corks, etc.

Also, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, inclosed case.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.

Elegant French plate pier mirror, 110x28 inches.
Do. do. do. do. 113x28 do.
Do. do. do. do. 89x36 do.
Do. do. do. mantel mirrors, 60x46 inches. 3 29 2t

Sale No. 22 N. Fortieth st., West Philadelphia.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 North Fortieth street, West Philadelphia by catalogue, handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, etagere and centre table to match, superior chesnut chamber suit, elegant rosewood Schomacker piano-forte, very superior Howe sewing machine, handsome English Brussels and velvet carpets, Brussels hall and stair carpets, handsome French china tea and coffee sets, kitchen utensils, oil cloths, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 23 8t

Sale Market street, above Forty-third street.

TEN TONS HAY, DEARBORN WAGON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, ETC.

On Thursday Afternoon,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late James Pennell, Market street, above Forty-third street, south side, ten tons hay, dearborn wagon, carriage, household furniture, blacksmith's and quarry tools, window frames etc.

May be seen on the day of sale. [3 27 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 2306 Parrish street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2306 Parrish street, will be sold, the furniture of a family removing, comprising—Tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpets, walnut parlor furniture, mahogany chamber furniture, beds and mattresses, china, glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. [3 29 2t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,
March 31, on Four Months' Credit.
By Order of
Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD, New York.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF LACE GOODS, IRISH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.

Particulars hereafter. 3 26 4t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

Will sell

On Wednesday Morning

March 31, at 11 o'clock an invoice of 300 bbls. of Spirits, consisting of corn and molasses whiskies; fine old rye in store and bond. Also alcohol; rectified spirits; sherry, port and champagne wines. Also, 100 demijohns assorted liquors; new barrels; vinegar, etc. etc. 3 29 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 2 2

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock.

Also, a large line of city-made goods.

N. B. Sales Mondays and Thursdays. 3 29 2t

BY B. SCOTT, JR. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 3

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 3 15

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"THE MOYAS."

Annual Ball of Bill McMullin's Crowd.

Well, the thing came off last night, and great was the *eclat* thereof. Heralded for a long time, and published in every conceivable way—by posters, "advers.," and fancy placards in the windows of Chesnut street stores—its success was assured. The pugilistic "Moyas" have abundant reason to felicitate themselves that their ball at the Academy of Music was the grandest of the season. The "sharps" of other fire companies who have attempted the same thing this year have again been completely outshone. What company can compare with the Moyamensing? The members of what other company can vote so often at elections? can, with impunity, engage in so many brawls, yea, riots? can send tickets to their entertainments far and near? can rule in terrorism over a whole section of the city? can count so many "runners," "fire-lighters," and "knucks?" above all, can boast as their President, Chief, or Grand Mogul, an Alderman Bill McMullin? Verily, no other Hose is like unto the Moya Hose! Great is its fame, its influence, its power—what matter then the depth of its iniquity? If it is the sink which makes the Fourth ward stink, why should the rest of the city care? If the Moya, like a diseased beast, can lick its own sores, and be content—can keep the people in its vicinity under its claws—why should all good citizens desire the authorities to interfere? Such a desire is squeamishness, not virtue—so the Moya boys say—and under fear of the knuckles of their fists the city pronounces an Amen to their words. But such things cannot last forever. Look out, ye Moya "Plugs," for a paid fire department! It is sure to come in time, and with its coming your organization gives up the ghost. Now, this Moya Company has a custom of giving a ball on the night of the first Monday after Easter in each year. It gave one last night. As we have already said it was a grand affair. The company didn't distribute free tickets to the same, except to such "gentlemen" as the members of our State Legislature, prominent Democratic politicians and lawyers in this city, and a few others whose good favor it wished to court; but whose dwellings, for the purposes of a "good run" and a "free fight," it could wish in flames. From all the world besides $5 were demanded as the fee of admission. Of course this sum excluded the rougher members of the company, though Heaven knows those present last night were rough enough, and consequently the visitor who may have dropped in from curiosity did not see that same kind of "knucks" visible in the "bunk-room" of the company's house.

Bill McMullin had first charge of the arrangements, and well did he perform his work. Under his care the Academy presented a most magnificent scene. The parquet was floored over and the stage was set with a beautiful scene from the *Sicilian Vespers*. Around each upper circle of seats hung colors of the brightest hue. Drooping from the balcony were graceful festoons, studded with miniature guidons and badges. The proscenium boxes were beautified by an ornamentation of bunting and flowers. From the top of the proscenium and reaching down to the balcony circle, there hung a film of muslin so fine that it was almost invisible. In the centre of this curtain were imprinted the words, "Moyamensing Hose Company," in beautiful tints. Hanging about the columns of the scenery on the stage hung cages imprisoning the most beautiful of the feathered songsters, which made the air melodious with their warblings. On either side of the stage were the orchestras, one to lead the dancing and the other to lead the promenades.

Before nine o'clock the carriages rolled up quickly to the Academy front in quick succession. Over the entrance door, and extending to the curb, was stretched an awning, while the walk was covered with carpeting. When the *fete* opened, the building was thronged from "pit to dome" with people. On the stage the scene was enchanting. When the dancing was once initiated the sight was dazzling.

All enjoyed themselves, and particularly was this noticeable among those who reign at Harrisburg, and are known as legislators. These gentlemen remained until the last horn blew, when they departed to take advantage of the special train which had been generously tendered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It probably would not be well to mention the names of those present, but suffice it to say that Congressmen, State Senators and Representatives, New York aldermen, ex-office-holders under A. J., and those who shortly expect to be, were on the floor, as were also New York sporting characters, embracing the various phases of fast life. The best of order prevailed among the vast throng all the time.

At the hour of midnight the company was called to order, and all formed a ring around a knot of tidily-dressed gentlemen, who were styled the managers. In the centre of the group were Charles W. Brooke, Esq., Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., and Alderman William McMullin. Order being restored, Mr. Brooke made a speech, at the conclusion of which he handed a parcel to Alderman McMullin. Unfolding it, three beautiful articles were seen. The first and most expensive was a handsome diamond breastpin, containing one of the finest old nine-stone brilliants, and valued at $2500.

The next was an eighteen karat gold snuff or tobacco box, gotten up in the most elaborate style. The lid is handsomely chased, and inlaid with dark blue enamel. There are seventy-seven small stones around the border. In the centre is the monogram, "Wm. McM." which is surrounded by a wreath of laurels composed of diamonds. There are nine large stones in this wreath, besides a number of smaller ones.

On the inner side of the cover is the following inscription:—

Presented to Alderman William McMullin by his friends, Philadelphia, March 29, 1869.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Lewis C. Cassidy,	Robert S. Lister,
William Whitney,	John Tobin,
John P. Ahern,	Joseph J. Solomon,
William F. Scheible,	Robert R. Lear.

George Mountjoy, Chairman.

Peter Zell, Secretary.

J. Madison Miller, Treasurer.

This present is valued at $1500.

The third token consisted of a large frame of gold and red velvet, on which resolutions expressive of the feelings entertained for him by the company are inscribed on a sheet of card board thirty inches wide by thirty-six inches long. At the head of the resolutions is a perfect crayon picture of the alderman, ten inches wide by fourteen inches long.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., responded in behalf of the recipient.

After these ceremonies the dancing was resumed and the ball went on to its close.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The Cock-Fighters—The Confidence Game—Wife Beaters—A Clothing Thief—Assaulting a Policeman.

—The forty-two fellows who were captured last night at the cock-pit No. 1911 Market street, were arraigned before Alderman Kerr this morning, and after a hearing were held in $600 bail to keep the peace.

—Some days ago an individual located himself in Germantown, and gave the name of Frank Blair. He soon became acquainted with the families in that vicinity, through his representations that he was a member of church. He joined the Methodist congregation, and after ingratiating himself into the good favors of the people, borrowed a copy of Webster's Unabridged of Dr. Carrow. Failing to return it according to promise, a search was made for him, but neither he nor the dictionary could be found. Last night he was arrested at Chestnut Hill, where he was endeavoring to make the residents believe that he was a dentist. He will be at the Central this afternoon.

—Daniel Carr lives on Richmond street. Yesterday he amused himself by thrashing his wife and then smashing his furniture. Alderman McDonald held him in $500 bail.

—Dailey Gilroy, a young man, was before Alderman Neill yesterday, on the charge of stealing some clothing from a house on American street, above Columbia avenue, and after a hearing was committed to prison for trial.

—John Black, a resident of Richmond, yesterday turned his wife out of the house, and on being remonstrated with by a policeman, assaulted him. The official then took him into custody, and escorted him to the office of Alderman Neill, who bound him over to answer at Court.

A SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.—It is announced that William H. Taggart, of the Third ward, will be a candidate for the State Senatorship from the First district, now occupied by General McCandless. Mr. Taggart presents himself for this office at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

A REWARD FOR THE MURDERER OF SMITH.—The Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, have offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who murdered Joseph W. Smith at Girard Hall.

THE SMITH TRAGEDY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of His Death.

This morning Coroner Daniels resumed his inquest upon the body of Joseph W. Smith, who was found dead on Wednesday last under suspicious circumstances, in a hall at Sixth street and Girard avenue. The following evidence was elicited:—

Solomon L. Tinse, No. 626 South street, sworn—(Pistol exhibited to witness)—The deceased came to my store on last Saturday a week ago; he asked me if I had any revolvers to sell; I showed him a medium-sized Colt's revolver; he said that he had a similar one stolen from him within the last few weeks; that he did not feel safe without one; I tried to sell him my revolver for $10; he said he couldn't pay that much; he had purchased a similar one at auction for less money; I then showed him a French revolver, and asked him $8 for it; he didn't buy that, because he feared he couldn't get cartridges to fit it; I then showed him a Sharp's pistol; the one here exhibited, to the best of my knowledge and belief; I asked him either $6 or $7 for it; he asked me for a cheaper one, and I sold him a single cartridge pistol for $3; during the conversation he told me that he took care of the hall at Sixth and Girard avenue; that he hired out masquerade suits to different parties; after buying the pistol he asked me if I would change it for another pistol and a pair of skates; I told him I had no objection; he came back in a few hours, and gave me $2 in cash, the pistol he had bought, and a pair of skates for the Sharp's pistol I had previously exhibited him (skates exhibited).

Mrs. C. McAvoy, recalled—(Pistol exhibited)—Saw this pistol at the house of the deceased; he used to keep it under his pillow; I have seen it there; he has told me that he thought he was going to be killed in that hall; never heard him talk about killing himself; never heard him say that he had no money when called on to pay bills; never knew that he had made a will; his mind was constantly running on being killed in the hall; I begged him to take another place; to get out of the hall altogether.

Mrs. Henrietta St. Clair sworn—Live No. 612 Girard avenue; was acquainted with the deceased; he was often at my house; he was generally very lively; he was at my house on Wednesday at 12 o'clock; he told me on the Friday previous to his death that he had been robbed; on Wednesday he told me that he had a notion of packing up all his things and going over to 'Mother Jones'" and staying there at night, that he was afraid of sleeping in the hall; he said he had two boards loose in the floor just as be stepped in the room; he said when a person stepped on them they creaked; he said all he had he had under them boards; he said he had a notion to nail them down; I told him that if he had greenbacks under there the rats would run away with them unless he had them in a tin box; he said he had them in a tin box; I told him to screw the boards down; he said he couldn't get them up in case of fire; he said he expected a whole crowd of young fellows there in the afternoon, and that he was afraid of them; he said they would come up and offer him a ten dollar note so that they could find out where he kept his money, by his giving change, but he said he always went down and got it changed; he told me that he expected he would be murdered in that hall some day; he told me that on Wednesday; he said he expected that the young fellows who had robbed him so often would kill him yet; he told me of his being attacked in the place; he told me that he had been shot at through the window; had had pepper thrown in his eyes; had been knocked down stairs, never heard him mention any names; he simply said "those young fellows;" he told me that he had a tin box, and that he was going to put all he had in it, and put it away where nobody could find it; he told me on Tuesday that he had $150 to invest; I told him to get his life insured; he asked me where it would go; I told him to his father; he said he would not leave anything to his father, and that he would not get his life insured; I told him to put it in the old Philadelphia Savings Fund; he said that he was afraid it would break, and that he would lose the money; have offered him things to eat; I offered him a cheese-cake; he then told me that somebody had sent him a loaf of bread with poison in it; he took another cheese-cake than the one I offered him; he was sometimes despondent after one of his epileptic fits; never heard him say that he was tired of his life.

Rev. Jacob Grim affirmed—Live No. 1314 Franklin street; had a slight acquaintance with the deceased; in January he called at the hall where we worshipped, Ninth and Girard avenue; he wanted to rent it; I was waited on by several gentlemen to speak at the funeral of the deceased; I was told it was his request; I thought it singular; afterwards I learned that he had talked with Mrs. Jones about the chances of his going off in one of his fits; had talked with her on this subject about Christmas; that he then told her that if they could get me he wanted me to speak at his funeral; from his making these preparations I imagined that he was melancholy; a particular hymn was also to be sung; a melancholy hymn—"I am heavy," etc.

George P. Oliver, M. D., sworn—Live No. 1082 Frankford road; have known the deceased about three years; saw him last Sunday morning a week; he frequently told me that he was going to die; he was very eccentric; he imagined constantly that he was going to get killed; I considered that he was of unsound mind; I judged from his conversation and actions; I would not call him insane, but eccentric; he was a very timid man; he often used to tell us that he had been robbed; but he would always find the things afterwards; he sometimes found the locks of the closets broken; he had keys to all the closets; we always imagined that it was done by the deceased; done to get up an excitement; we sometimes found the books altered; thought it was done by the deceased; think the alterations were in his handwriting; he told me that he had been shot at; that he had been attacked on the stairs; but I had never had any reason to think so; he was told that somebody had altered the books; that it ought to be exposed; on his being told this he appeared very desponding; the books are now being examined; he was always excited; of a very nervous temperament.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—At 10 o'clock P. M., on the 24th of Mrrch, at the hall southwest corner of Sixth and Girard avenue, I made an inspection of the body of Joseph W. Smith, aged 28, and next morning, at 8 o'clock, a post mortem examination; the body, cold and stiff, was lying upon the back, inclined to the left side, on a large chest, which was in the corner of the hall near the ante-room; a woollen counterpane was beneath the body, and it also covered the legs; the head was hanging over the east end of the chest; there was; a quantity of blood upon the settee, and a spittoon beneath the head; a white handkerchief folded diagonally, forming a triangle, had been passed over the mouth and chin, making an imperfect gag; the ends were tied in a hard knot behind the head; a red silk military sash had been made into a noose by doubling at the middle and passing the ends through the loop, and pulled tightly around the neck just under the chin; then wrapped three times around the neck, binding down a corner of the handkerchief—showing that the gag had been used first; the loop was at the back of the neck; so tightly was the sash applied that a deep groove was formed around the entire neck; the hands were bound by a cord, one end of which was passed three times around the left wrist and tied with a slip-knot; the other end formed a noose, which was loose over the right wrist; the space between the wrists was about nine inches; the marks made by the cord were visible upon the left wrist, but there were more on the right wrist; the legs were semiflexed and bound securely at the ankles by a strong cord; the space between the feet was five inches; the right leg of the pantaloons was torn across at the knee; on the back of the left hand were two superficial wounds made by a sharp cutting instrument parallel with the knuckles; one three-quarters of an inch above the knuckles was two inches long; the other half an inch above that was one inch and three-quarters long; these wounds extended only through the skin; upon the back of the right hand were a number of fine, straight scratches near together; about and between them were gunpowder marks; also between the second and third joints of the third finger; these scratches were evidently made by gunpowder; there was blood upon the back of both hands from the wounds, but none upon the inside nor upon the tips of the fingers; on both sides of the right arm over the bones, two inches above the wrists, were bruises; not made by the cord, but as if from a firm grasp of the hand; there was an abrasion.

an abrasion over the right cheek bone; the eyelids were swollen and discolored; there was a slight bruise in the middle of the forehead; a severe bruise behind the left ear over the mastoid process; the skin was not broken; but there was a round black spot, and there was effused blood in the muscles beneath; the bone was not fractured; there was a small gunshot wound in the right temple; the forehead was bloody and the hair was matted with blood, partially dried; the ball passed through the anterior inferior angle of the right parietal bone, through both hemispheres of the brain, and was found imbedded in the left parietal bone nearly opposite, only half an inch above; the left orbital plate was fractured.

The deceased came to his death from violence, viz:—from gunshot wound in the head and strangulation.

Death must have occurred some hours before I saw the body; *rigor mortis* was complete; the body was cold, and the blood was partially dried; there was not much hemorrhage; probably very little from the head until after the ligature was applied; I without any hesitation declare it as my opinion that this was not a suicide; one who desired to take his own life would not likely bind himself hand and foot, nor apply a gag; the strangulation itself was sufficient to cause death in a very short time; it would have been impossible for him to have shot himself after he had been strangled, or to strangle himself after the ball had passed entirely through the brain; nor could a man pass the sash about his neck, in the manner and with the force with which this was applied, with his hands tied, even if there was a space of nine inches between his hands; the gunpowder marks on the back of the right hand were evidently caused by the pistol having been discharged over the hand raised instinctively; the evidence of other witnesses proves that the body was wrapped in the counterpane; for this to have been a suicide the deceased must have bound himself, gagged himself, cut himself, bruised himself, shot himself, strangled himself, and, after all, when he was dead—most wonderful feat of all—have wrapped himself up in the woollen counterpane.

Inquest adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

14 shares West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Co.	$50
200 shares American Button hole Machine Co.	$6·12
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$30
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
3 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co.	$72
15 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	$50·25
10 shares National Bank Republic	$100
50 shares National Bank Republic	$100
10 shares Third National Bank	$115·25
25 shares Kensington National Bank	$125
15 shares National Bank of North America	$245
13 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$124
86 shares Girard National Bank	$60
17 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee	$14
151 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co.	$58
$2000 Schuylkill Navigation Co. 6 p. c. loan, 1872	85 p. c.
$1666 do do do 1872	85 p. c.
$3197·40 do do do 1882	65 p. c.
100 shares Cumberland Valley Railroad first preferred stock	$57 25
100 shares Cumberland Valley Railroad common stock	$55
56 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.	$41
1 share Point Breeze Park	$120
Box Stall No. 45 Point Breeze Park	$50
LEASE of City Wharf, foot of Callowhill street, Delaware, for a term of one or three years	$ 750 a year

Six Lots MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY.

Lot 102, Section 85, $21; Lot 19 Section 28, $25; Lot 3, Section 24, $21; Lot 15, Section 24, $21; Lot 91, Section 85 $21; Lot 18, Section 24, $25

Very valuable Neck property, 20 acres	$31,400
SEVENTEENTH and VINE, N. E. corner—Stable and Dwelling	18,000
SEVENTH (north) No. 1432—Modern Residence	6,250
WHARTON, No. 531—Modern Dwelling	4,400
GROUND RENTS—Three well-secured, each $120	$1700 each
WHARTON, west of Fifteenth—Modern Dwelling	2,900

FIRES.—About 11 o'clock last night the sheep skin tannery of Stewart Allen, No. 933 North Front street, was considerably damaged by fire. The building was a long two-story frame structure, and contained several furnaces, one of which fell over, and the building took fire from the hot coals. The loss is about $5000, on which there is no insurance.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the loft of a dwelling on Coates street near Landing avenue, burning off the roof of that and the adjoining house. The house where the fire originated was occupied by Adam Weber as a beer saloon. That gentleman estimates his loss at $500, which was sustained principally from water. On this there is an insurance in Germania Insurance Company of New York. The adjoining structure was occupied by four poor families, whose household goods were completely soaked with water, entailing a loss to them of about $1000. Both properties are on a portion of the ground authorized to be purchased by the city for park purposes.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—William Smith, alias Jimmy the Greek, who was arrested on Friday last while while attempting to operate in a crowd at St. Peter's Church, at Fifth street and Girard avenue, had a hearing this afternoon, and was committed under the ninety-day law as a professional thief.

The case of John McClay, late turnkey at the First District Station, charged with permitting the escape of a prisoner on Sunday last from the station house, was continued until to-morrow.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND STREET CLEANING.—The Committee of the Board of Health, appointed to consider the subject of cleaning the streets of Philadelphia, are holding daily meetings with reference to the matter. They are now perfecting a plan by which the citizens can be best benefited. It is expected that proposals for contracts will be solicited in the course of a few days.

THE MILITIA TAX.—The Society of Friends have issued a memorial petitioning the Legislature to exempt them from the payment of the militia tax which is proposed to be imposed upon the citizens of this State.

CORRECTION.—The sale of hay, wagon, and household furniture, on Market street, west of Forty-third, by Messrs. Martin Brothers, will take place at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, instead of 10 o'clock, as advertised.

MISSING.—Wilhelmina Graff, aged forty-nine years, living at No. 1019 East Cumberland street, left the house last evening, and has not been since seen by her friends, who fear for her safety.

DROWNED MAN.—The body of an unknown drowned man was found last night, floating in the Schuylkill at Lombard street wharf. The Coroner took charge of the body.

ROBBERY.—Last night the back window of the store of J. Holtscheider, No. 1417 North Tenth street, was broken into and robbed of twelve pistols and a powder and shot flask.

CAVED IN.—The culvert at Third and Wharton streets caved in in consequence of the heavy rain which fell during Sunday night.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Wilhelmina Graff, who disappeared suddenly last evening, was found in Gunners' Run this morning.

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131⅛	11·40 A. M.	131⅞
10·45 "	131⅞	12·03 P. M.	131⅛
10·50 "	131⅛	12·15 "	131⅞
10·55 "	131⅞	12·45 "	131⅛
11 "	131⅛		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New & Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc.

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 59

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Relations The Alabama Claims Treaty—Forty Millions of Greenbacks to be Retired.

Reconstruction in Texas and Georgia—Naval and Military Affairs.

LEGISLATION AT HARRISBURG

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Danish and Alabama Treaties Postponed.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs at their meeting to-day finished up the odds and ends of the business. The Danish treaty and the treaty relative to the Alabama claims were postponed until the next session. Mr. Sumner will endeavor to call the latter up in executive session for the purpose of getting off his speech.

National Finances.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day received a letter from Comptroller Hubbard, in which he proposes to issue fifty millions of four per cent. bonds as an additional capital to the national banks, and to retire a similar amount of greenbacks. The object of this is to give additional banking facilities. The committee took no action on the matter. In regard to the redistribution of the national bank currency, the committee decided to await the action of the Senate, and make their audits to the bill now before that body when it reaches the House.

Georgia and Texas.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed to report a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to restore Georgia to a republican form of government. Butler will probably report it to-day. The committee also heard the delegation headed by Jack Hamilton in favor of the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Texas.

Naval Affairs.

The House Naval Committee, at their meeting to-day, appointed a sub-committee, to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of the Navy on the Eight hour law. They also had up the question relative to the sale of vessels; also the subject of a judge advocate for the navy. On the two latter no definite action was taken.

The Whisky and Tobacco Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee decided to report a supplementary whisky and tobacco bill, and will endeavor to get it through this session.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill

came over from the Senate at 12·20, and went to the Speaker's table. It will be taken up immediately after the morning hour.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood is detached from duty as Secretary of the Light House Board and placed on waiting orders.

Captain S. D. Trenchard is detached from the New York Navy Yard on the 1st of May next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Sands is detached from the Richmond, now in the European squadron, and ordered home.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neill is detached from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Galena, now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant E. M. Stedman, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Galena.

Masters William Bucks, from League Island, William Newman, from the New York Navy Yard, and E. Jones, from Mound City, to the Galena.

Ensigns W. J. Moore, detached from the Vandalia, Assistant-Surgeon R. A. Mason, from the New York Navy Yard to the Galena, and to report on the 8th of April next.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Howard presented a memorial of the Universal Peace Association, recommending kind and just treatment of the Indians.

Several petitions for the removal of political disabilities were presented and referred.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs, by providing for the payment of pensioners in person, and not through attorneys or claim agents. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson, from the same committee, reported a bill continuing the freedmen's hospitals at Richmond, Vicksburg, and in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbia Railway of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Willey introduced a joint resolution exempting the counties of West Virginia from the operation of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Anthony introduced, by request, he said, a bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract with certain parties for the transportation of the European mails. Referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad to the Colorado river.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a joint resolution to distribute the rank and number of Government employes among the several States and Territories, which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Sprague rose to object to the introduction of the resolution, but

The Vice-President decided that he was too late.

Mr. Sprague said he was sorry, because the measure was evidently designed to interfere mischievously with the heads of departments, who must be supposed to know better than any one else how to manage their own official affairs, and having been received at all, it would probably pass at some time when the Senators would not be paying attention to what was going on.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the House bill to grant the right of way to the Memphis El Paso Railroad Company.

Mr. Abbott thought the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Conkling objected to considering the bill at this time, first, because he had been informed that there were objections to it which could be best examined by a committee, and second, because it was not one of the measures which the majority of the Senate had agreed should be considered at this session.

Mr. Howard urged the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. It involved, he said, many important questions, one of them being the question whether there is really any Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company in existence.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up as unfinished business the Supplementary Currency bill.

Mr. Harlan moved to postpone this and all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Lost—yeas, 23; nays, 30.

An amendment by Mr. Sherman was agreed to, providing that in the redistribution of the banking circulation the requisitions shall commence with banks having an excess of circulation exceeding $1,000,000, in States having an excess of circulation, and having withdrawn one-third of the excess above a million, shall then proceed *pro rata* with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000.

House of Representatives.

A message from the Senate announcing the appointment of a conference committee on the Tenure-of-Office bill was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Butler asked unanimous consent to go to the Speaker's table to take up that message, but objection was made by Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Butler called up the bill for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippi, and then moved to postpone it until after the morning hour. Agreed to. And the House at half-past 12 proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of committees for reports.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Coinage, reported back the bill for the coinage of one cent, three cent, and five-cent pieces of nickel copper, of not less than 25 per cent. or more than 33 per cent. of nickel, such coin to be a legal-tender up to the amount of fifty cents.

Mr. Kelley proceeded to explain and advocate the bill, which, he said, omitted the clause in the former bill for the suppression of ten-cent notes.

Mr. Potter, who had opposed the former bill, stated in this bill all his objections had been obviated, and that he was heartily in favor of its passage.

In reply to Mr. Jenckes, Mr. Kelley stated that the contemplated coinage would amount to about $20,000,000.

After some further description as to the use of the French weight (the *gramme*) in coinage, and as to the unification of the coinage of the world, the bill was passed.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the renewal of the patent of James M. Miller for the improvement of a surface-condenser for steam-engines.

After an explanation the bill was passed.

Also, a bill for the reissue of Atkins' patent for a self-raker, for seven years from the 1st of December, 1866.

After explanation the bill was passed.

Also, a bill for the extension of Clark's patent for preparation of hay and manure from the 5th of March, 1864. After an explanation by Mr. Jenckes, the bill was passed.

Also, a bill extending the patent of Richard M. Hoe for an improvement in printing presses for seven years, commencing 29th July, 1868, provided that it shall be open to legal inquiry and decision as if issued under the general law; and provided further, that all persons enjoying the lawful use of such improvement may continue its use without further payment therefor.

Mr. Jenckes proceeded to advocate the bill. He was satisfied that the extension of the patent would not in the least affect the price of newspapers. The inventor has never charged any patent fee. His profits had been from the manufacture of presses. The publishers acknowledged the benefit they had received from the invention, and recommended the extension of the patent. The proprietor of the New York *Herald* had set out in an affidavit before the committee how he had been able to throw off, many years ago, what was then thought the extraordinary issue of 20,000 copies, and now, if he wished to increase that number, he would be obliged to duplicate his forms and provide another set of machinery, etc.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally:—

House bill authorizing the macadamizing of Passyunk road.

House bill to annul the marriage contract between James A. and Albertine Bigelow.

Senate bill to incorporate the Mercantile Literary and Social Club.

A House bill authorizing the Trustees of Scot's Presbyterian Church to sell and encumber real estate.

House bill to open Montgomery avenue from Girard avenue to Richmond street, in the Eighteenth ward.

Senate bill incorporating Tylersport and Telford Turnpike Company.

House bill conferring certain powers on the Chester Building Association.

House bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Travellers' Accident and Life Insurance Co.

House bill to incorporate the Argus Assurance and Burglar Protection Company.

House bill increasing the capital of the American Buttonhole, Overseaming, and Sewing Machine Company.

House bill incorporating the Chester Wharf and Shipping Company.

House bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance Company.

House bill changing the fiscal year of the Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad Company.

House bill authorizing the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company to build a branch and lateral railroad.

Joint resolution providing for auditing and payment of claim of B. F. Weeks, late Brigade Inspector of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Pennsylvania militia.

House of Representatives.

A large number of bills on the private calendar were passed to the first reading, but none were acted upon finally. This morning the following were objected to, and delayed one week:—

By Mr. Hong, preventing adulterations in drugs and medicinal preparations in Philadelphia.

By Mr. Mullin, extending to Huntingdon county the Border County Relief act.

By Mr. Hong, for the more convenient despatch of public business in the courts of Philadelphia.

Also, providing for the submission of the question of removal of public buildings in Delaware county to a vote of the people, and making provision for the erection of said buildings.

By Mr. Adaire, a supplement for Philadelphia, relative to sewers.

By Mr. McGinnis, incorporating the Schuylkill Telegraph Company.

Also, incorporating the Central Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Mullin, incorporating the Americus Club, of Philadelphia.

Also, incorporating the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Hong, incoporating the Metropolitan Telegraph Company of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Rogers, incorporating the North Pennsylvania Passenger Railway Company; also the Philadelphia Police bill.

By Mr. Josephs, the amended bill requiring the lessor of land assessed as garden or farm land in rural districts of Philadelphia to give six months' notice to the lessee to vacate, by exempting the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third wards from its provisions.

Mr. Cornman called up the bill authorizin the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Pennsylvania to borrow money, having just passed the Senate finally.

FROM CANADA.

The Desire for Annexation.

HALIFAX, March 30.—A meeting was recently held at West Rinel, Pictou county, to appoint a councillor. Resolutions favoring annexation were passed.

A telegram from Newfoundland announces the death of Dr. Mullocke, a Roman Catholic Bishop.

OTTAWA, March 30.—The Board of Trade today passed resolutions in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, March 30.—A small wooden block at the foot of Franklin street, owned by Mrs. James Stafford, and occupied by several retail stores, was burned this morning. The property was insured for $10,000.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¼	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	106¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	34½	Toledo & Wabash	67
Ph. and Rea. R.	91¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	70½
Mich. Southern	60½	Mil. & St. Paul prf	79½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89½	Adams Express	58½
Chi. and N. W. com	83⅜	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91½	United States Exp.	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	133⅜	Tenn. 6s, new	64
Pitts. & F. W.	124½	Gold	131¼
Pacific Mail S. Co.	90½	Market firm.	
West. Union Tel.	37¾		

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Civil Tenure Bill—The House Refuses to Accept the Senate Modification—A Conference Committee Appointed.

Applicants for Federal Offices—Visitors at the Executive Mansion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Paraguay Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had up the Paraguay case to-day, and heard the statement of ex-Minister Washburn relative to the treatment of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by Lopez.

The Civil-Tenure Bill in the House.

The Tenure-of-Office bill was taken from the Speaker's table immediately after the morning hour, when Mr. Butler moved that the House agree to appoint a conference committee. Mr. Schenck moved that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate. The Speaker decided that the motion of Mr. Schenck must first be put, whereupon Mr. Eldridge called for the yeas and nays.

The House Refuses to Recede.

The vote on receding from disagreement with the Senate resulted yeas 60, nays 106. So the House refused to recede. The conference was then carried.

The Speaker has announced the following as the conferees on the part of the House on the Civil Tenure bill:—Messrs. Butler, C. C. Washburn, and Bingham. The two first are in favor of the repeal, and Bingham is for adopting the Senate bill.

The Conference Committee.

The conference committee on the Civil Tenure bill will stand three for repeal and three for the Senate bill, as follows:—For repeal, Messrs. Grimes, Butler, and Washburn. For the Senate bill, Messrs. Trumbull, Edmunds, and Bingham. It is thought that Bingham will yield, which will give the repealers one majority. The committee is not yet in session.

Despatch to Associated Press.

The Wisconsin Marshalship.

The President to-day sent only one nomination to the Senate, namely, that of Charles S. Hamilton, to be Marshal for the District of Wisconsin. General Hamilton was a classmate of President Grant at West Point, and served during the late war, principally in the South-west, as Major-General.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant C. A. Scheltky relieved from duty at New Orleans, and placed in waiting orders; Chaplains H. B. Hubbell from the Pensacola, and ordered home; John Blake from the Vermont to the Pensacola; Captain J. H. Cling is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard on May 1; Master J. W. Delong is ordered to the same station; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Farwell is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York; Commander A. W. Johnson is ordered to command the Galena; Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Wright, First Assistant Engineer Elijah Louste, are ordered to the Galena; Master E. S. Houston is ordered to the receiving ship Vandalia; Chaplain George W. Donald to the Vermont; First Assistant Engineer D. A. Hardie is ordered to League Island.

A Bridge Across East River.

By direction of the Secretary of War a commission will assemble in the city of New York on the 31st instant to examine and report upon the subject of a bridge across the East river, between Brooklyn and New York, under act of Congress of the 3d instant. The commission will be guided by instructions to be communicated by the Secretary of War, and be composed of the following Brevet Major-Generals:—S. H. G. Wright and John Newton, and Brevet-Major W. R. King, of the Engineer Corps. Major King will act as Recorder.

Military Orders.

Surgeon Clinton Warren, U. S. A., has resigned.

Brevet Colonel G. W. Schofield, Major 41st Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the War Department, and ordered to report for duty in the Department of Missouri.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Dourn is ordered to report for duty to General Meade at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.

Applications for Office Classified.

The entire mass of applications for situations under the Government, ministers, consulates, etc., have been classified and arranged at the State Department, and placed in regular order according to the weight of recommendations appended to each, and the appointments will be made from them so as to give the several States their due proportion of all, due regard being paid to strengthening the department in all cases.

The Inauguration Ball Committee.

The general committee who had charge of the inauguration ball held a meeting last night, and resolved to devote the surplus funds of the proceeds of the ball, after paying the expenses, to the purchase of Clark Mills' statue of Lincoln.

Visitors at the White House.

The President received several visitors to-day. At the Cabinet meeting all the members were present.

Mr. Halsey has decided to accept the office of Register of the Treasury, which has been tendered to him.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Important Advices from India.

GLASGOW, March 30.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from New York.

LONDON, March 30.—Important despatches were received to-day from India at the War Office. Lord Mayo received Shere Ali with great splendor and presented him with his own sword, assuring him that the British would always be friendly. Shere Ali was very much gratified with the interview, which inaugurate an era of peace and good will.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—Evening.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account. 5-20s, 83⅞. Railways steady; Erie, 24⅞; Illinois Central, 96½; Atlantic and Great Western, 31½.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—Evening.—Cotton closed active; uplands, 12⅞d.; Orleans, 12⅞d; sales to-day, 20,000 bales. Spirits of petroleum, 9½d.

LONDON, March 30—Evening.—Tallow flat at 49s. 3d.; Sugar quiet at 39s. 9d.; Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Petroleum easier at 54½a55½f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¼	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	34½	Cleve. & Toledo R.	106¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅜	Toledo & Wabash	67
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	70½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89½	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	79½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83⅜	Adams Express	58½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	92½	Wells, Fargo	30½
Chi. and R. I. R.	134	United States	57
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	124½	Tennessee 6s, new	64
Pacific Mail Steam.	90½	Gold	131¼

Market firm.